

Political-1915

Elections NAT'L COMMITTEE

PLAN APPROVED

The New York
Twenty-two States with 290

Votes in Electoral College, Ratify Plan

HAVE LESS DELEGATES

Basis of Representation in Next
Republican National Convention
to be Changed—Southern
Delegates to be Reduced.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY

James B. Reynolds, Secretary of Committee, Makes the Announcement and Cites Figures Showing that Republican Vote Was Larger than Democratic.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—In a statement issued February 1 by James B. Reynolds, secretary of the Republican National Committee, it is announced that states representing 290 votes in the Electoral College had approved the new plan of representation in the next Republican National Convention. This is some twenty-five more votes than are necessary under the conditions made by the national committee.

The states that ratified the plan and the electoral votes they represent are as follows:

Arkansas, 9; California, 13; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 7; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 15; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; Missouri, 18; New Jersey, 14; New York, 45; North Carolina, 12; Ohio, 24; Oklahoma, 10; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Vermont, 4; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8.

The statement of Mr. Reynolds adds that several other States were in favor

of the plan, but held no State convention during 1914.

The plan will be put into effect when the committee meets to arrange for the next national convention.

Secretary Reynolds' statement says that it was decided at a meeting of the committee in Washington in December, 1913, that the basis of representation should be changed if Republican State conventions in States representing a majority of the votes in the Electoral College, which would be equivalent to the majority of delegates in the national convention, should authorize the change. At that time the following resolution was passed:

Provisions of the Plan.

"Confident that the action of this committee, representing, as it does, the practically unanimous sentiment of the Republican voters of the various States, will be ratified and be made effective;

"Be it Resolved, That this committee shall issue the call for delegates to the national convention, to be held in the year 1916, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, in accordance with the following basis of representation:

"Each State shall be entitled in such convention to four delegates-at-large;

"Two additional delegates-at-large for each Representative-at-large in Congress elected from any State entitled to one or more additional Representatives in Congress under the apportionment made in accordance with the last census, but in which State no new Congressional district has been provided by law;

"One delegate from each Congressional district;

"An additional delegate for each Congressional district in which the vote for any Republican elector in 1908, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in 1914, shall have been not less than seven thousand five hundred (7,500);

"Provided, however, That the total number of delegates to which any State is entitled shall be chosen from the State at large if the law of the State in which the election occurs so prescribes; and

"Provided, further, That in the case of any State electing all Representatives in Congress from the State at large, such State shall be entitled to as many delegates, elected at large, as though the State were divided into separate Congressional districts."

Increase in Republican Vote.

The Republican party at the recent election polled 6,915,270 votes, the Democratic party 5,752,580 votes, and the Progressives 1,474,243 votes, according to Mr. Reynolds' statement. It is asserted that the figures were compiled from the official returns. The figures are based on the results of the election for United States Senator, where these elections were held and in other States on the Congressional vote, so that the Republican National Committee believes they reflect the wishes of the voters on national issues.

A comparison with the votes cast for the candidates for President in 1912, when the Democratic candidate received

6,293,019, the Progressive candidate 4,119,507 and the Republican candidate 3,484,956, shows that in two years the Republican party jumped from last place into first.

Boston Herald

SEP 10 1915

M'CALL SPEAKS TO BANK MEN

Decries Habit of Attacking
Legitimate Business—Addresses Negroes.

Samuel W. McCall, in his campaign for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, addressed about 100 employees of the American Trust Company, in their clubhouse at Nantasket last evening, and in the course of his defense of business and business men took a fling at Congressman Gardner and Lieut. Gov. Cushing for their attack on the United Shoe Machinery Company.

"In the eyes of some," Mr. McCall said, "business is a very bad thing and is chiefly to serve for the purposes of a punching bag for petty politicians.

"Use Business as Bogy."

"When one wants to score especially upon a political antagonist he follows the very ancient political device of seizing upon some great business concern and using it for the purposes of a bogy, either to show his own particular virtue or the great wickedness of his adversary. Business is the life of a commercial state and is a term expressive of the form of activity which keeps men upon the earth—not merely those who work, but those who, living upon inherited wealth, never do a day's work in their lives and some of whom speak with due contempt of business on every suitable occasion. This is true whether as when in the primitive ages the chief business of man who to range the woods in pursuit of game or as now when society is complicated and organized upon an industrial and commercial basis and our wants and forms of enterprise are multiplied a thousand fold.

"The state should encourage in every proper way enterprise, industry and honesty among its people. To do otherwise is to act to their general detriment. As I have previously said, business is entitled to a square deal from the state and a square deal it shall have from me, whether it shall support me for office or not. I do not care how industriously men pursue their callings if only they pursue them honestly."

Addresses Negroes.

Mr. McCall also delivered an address at the outing of the Appomattox Club of Boston with allied Negro Republican clubs at Readville Driving Club Park yesterday afternoon. The audience was

much interested in his narrative of how he was able to frustrate the insertion of the "Jim Crow" amendment to the famous Hepburn railroad bill, which would have affected Negroes all over the United States.

Mr. McCall said that in the closing minutes of the passage of the bill his attention was called by a deputation of Negroes of nation-wide fame to the "Jim Crow" amendment which had been hidden away in the bill. As a result of their protests he took the matter up with Congressman Hepburn, who was a colleague of his in Congress for nearly a score of years, and succeeded in obtaining a hearing for the Negro leaders and their friends in Congress were aroused to fight against the amendment. The result was, Mr. McCall said, that the "Jim Crow" provision was stricken out.

Mr. McCall dwelt at length on the progress of the Negro race. "Your achievements in the past 50 years," he said, "have been the most remarkable in the history of the world. And you have advanced upward in every way in a measure that has won the admiration of every race."

The speaker said that not enough has been done for the Negroes of the country, but what has been done for their welfare has been done by the Republican party.

"After the Republicans went out of power in Washington," he said, "you got an example of what the Democrats will do for you in their segregation of the Negro in Washington. Compare how the rock-ribbed Southern Democratic states treat the Negroes with the way the Republican states in New England treat you and you can draw a fair conclusion as to what the two parties will do for you in the future."

President Clifford Mason of the Appomattox Club introduced Mr. McCall. Senator Edward C. R. Bagley, of East Boston, candidate for the Republican nomination for auditor, also spoke.

Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing and Congressman George Holden Tinkham also attended the outing.

Mr. McCall goes to the Worcester fair today and tonight will attend the outing of the Republican city committee of Cambridge at Pemberton.

PHIL BROWN BACK IN THE SADDLE AGAIN

Editor of the Hopkinsville (Ky.) News
Re-elected Recording Secretary by
Republican State Convention.

Louisville, Ky., July 2.—The recent Republican convention which met in Lexington last week elected Phil H. Brown, editor of the Saturday News, published at Hopkinsville, as its recording secretary. Mr. Brown occupied the same position in the state convention of 1912 and in the national campaign of 1912 was assistant director of publicity of the western headquarters of the Republican national committee. The race element of the Republican party in this state was otherwise generously recognized. Two vice chairmen were elected, and there was representation upon all of the committees.

WEST VA. NEGROES PERFECT CIVIC LEAGUE

Fred Ramer, of Martinsburg,
Is Member of Directors.

Seventy of West Virginia's most prominent negroes assembled at the Charleston this week to perfect a permanent organization of the West Virginia Colored Civic League.

The meeting was an enthusiastic affair and addresses on the subject of civic welfare of the colored people of West Virginia were made. The principal speakers were Brown Payne, of Raleigh county; Dr. Bryant, of Huntington; and Dr. F. M. Gamble, of Charleston.

A constitution was adopted and provision was made that all local and county civic leagues would be admitted into the state organization by the payment of a regular fee and the agreement to the constitution and by-laws of the league. The following officers were elected:

President, Rev. R. V. Bryant, Huntington; vice president, Brown W. Payne, Raleigh county; general secretary, E. L. Morton, Mason county; corresponding secretary and general organizer, T. Edward Hill, McDowell county; general attorney, and assistant state organizer, J. M. Ellis, Fayette county; treasurer, Dr. F. M. Gamble, Charleston; board of directors, J. E. Parsons, McDowell county; Dr. C. A. Barrett, Cabell county; Rev. F. Herman Gow, Charleston, Fred Ramer, Berkeley county, William Turner, Ohio county, and M. T. Whitcomb, McDowell county. West Virginia who perfected at a meeting at the Brown hotel that night in which over two-thirds of all

of the negro attorneys of the state took part.

Springfield, Ill.

BALTIMORE, MD. SUN

Gainer, first assistant secretary; H. David Murray, second assistant secretary; Hon. William Randolph Cowan, treasurer; James T. Brewington, Jr., general organizer; Rev. H. J. Collis, chaplain; H. V. Champion, sergeant at arms.

JUL 4 1915 NEGRO PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE

Emancipation Massmeeting Pledges Him Support.

Annual Meeting of the State Organization to be Held Here July 5 and 6.

The original state negro Personal Liberty league, with headquarters in this city, W. T. Scott of Springfield, president, and L. A. Newby of Chicago, secretary, will hold a special meeting in Springfield tomorrow and Tuesday at the colored Masonic hall on North Eighth street, for the transaction of business.

The one hundred Negro Personal Liberty leagues throughout the state will be represented. The twenty-five members of the executive committee will be in attendance. The local league of the city has made ample arrangements to entertain the delegates and visitors.

A special reception will be tendered the guests Tuesday evening, July 6. A fitting program has been arranged. By special request, Attorney Arthur M. Fitzgerald will deliver the welcome address.

The league will convene tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon, president presiding, and will take a recess until 3 o'clock, then repair to the big barbecue and picnic, where the following orators of the league will deliver addresses: Judge T. C. Graves of Cairo; L. A. Newby, secretary of Chicago; and Col. Dan Macan, organizer, of Chicago.

Judge Graves and Col. Macan will arrive at noon today. They will be the guests of the president, W. T. Scott.

William T. Warburton, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, was the chief speaker last night at the massmeeting to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro held at Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Druid Hill avenue and Lanvale street. The meeting was under the auspices of the Negro Civic League of Baltimore.

Mr. Warburton said that since early manhood he had engaged in promoting everything for the uplift of the negro race, especially the conditions of negro schools. He had too much reverence for the church to talk politics, he said, but was proud to be a member of the Republican party. Even if that party had accomplished nothing more than the uplift of the colored people, it would be enough glory for any political party, he said.

The Rev. James H. Robinson, colored, assured Mr. Warburton that he could look for the support of those present and of the negro press. Resolutions were adopted deploring the absence of negroes on all coroner's juries and the existence of so many saloons and poolrooms in the city.

NEGRO CITIZENS' CLUB ENDORSES MR. MARSHALL

Colored Citizens' Club No. 1 met Friday night at its usual meeting place in the offices of Dr. J. P. Fowler. There was a large representation from each ward. Hon. Park Marshall was unanimously endorsed for the position of commissioner of finance, lights and market house.

The meeting was addressed by H. E. Cole, Dr. J. D. Fowler, James Burapous, J. P. Rhimes and others.

A special meeting of the local club is called for next Monday night at 8 o'clock at Dr. Fowler's office, to consider a candidate for commissioner of fire, sprinkling and building inspection. An invitation is extended to all negro citizens to attend, regardless of whether they have enrolled as a member of the club or not.

EQUALITY LEAGUE ELECTS NEW OFFICERS.

Wednesday night, Apr. 28, at True Reformers' Hall, the Colored Citizens' Political Equality League elected the following officers: W. C. Wallace, president; William C. Gainer, first vice-president; Mrs. Ada McKinley, second vice-president; Dr. L. H. Havland, third vice-president; R. L. Jackson, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Ella F. Wright, fifth vice-president; Mrs. Ella G. Berry, secretary; Mrs. Margaret

SEGREGATION ELECTION WILL BE HELD DESPITE ALDERMEN

Failure to Make Appropriation Will Not Prevent Balloting, Set for Feb. 29.

The failure yesterday of the Board of Aldermen to appropriate \$73,285 for the special initiative election Feb. 29, at which the negro segregation ordinances will be submitted, will not prevent the holding of the election, City Counselor Daues said.

The Election Board is authorized by the new charter to incur the necessary expenses for such an election and City Treasurer Henry Menne is directed to make payment from any fund available at the time. The city might have to make a temporary loan to avoid being sued for the amounts.

Counselor Daues yesterday notified the Aldermen that he could not give them an opinion as to the validity of the initiative provision in the charter, on 24 hours' notice. He advised that it was the duty of the board and other city officials to presume the validity of charter sections unless court decisions have invalidated them.

NEGROES DENOUNCE ROGERS

League Announces Opposition to His Candidacy for Judge.

Resolutions declaring opposition to the candidacy of Assistant District Attorney Joseph P. Rogers for a seat on the Common Pleas bench were adopted yesterday at a largely-attended meeting of the Emancipation and Civil Rights League, held in Zion Baptist Church, Thirteenth and Melon streets, with Rev. E. W. Moore presiding. The resolutions declared that Mr. Rogers, in trying negroes accused of crime had made "unfair and unjust and race prejudiced remarks concerning such colored defendants to and before Judges and juries, and has also openly and publicly boasted of the negroes he has sent to the penitentiary."

Other business included the indorsing of Charles F. White, a colored man for Magistrate, the appointment of a committee to look up the records of candidates for office, and also of committees to arrange for an Emancipation celebration parade on September 22. Mrs. Paul Lawrence Durbar, widow of the negro poet and State organizer for the Woman Suffrage League, made an appeal for votes for the suffrage amendment in November. The league also commended D. Clarence Gibboney for his constant and open friendship for the negroes of the city. The league will hold weekly meetings from now on. The committees appointed are as follows:

Committee on Arrangements for Emancipation Parade—Abel P. Caldwell, Charles Fred. White, Clarence Davis, Joseph Yarbboro, John Ingram, Mr. Lee, Miss Elizabeth Bowles, U. G. Bailey, Mrs. Fanny Hughes, J. J. C. Temple, Dr. Charles A. Lewis, James Vernon, Henderson Brooks, Mrs. M. Wayland and Mrs. Thomas Patton.

Committee on Finance—Charles C. White, A. M. Harris, Thomas Patton, Miss Mattie Rainer, Richard Purnell, Miss Cleopatra Allen, Miss Virgie Alexander, George P. Wright, Mrs. Lena Stone, P. J. Gibson, George W. Dawley, Joseph Pitts and Mrs. Manie Turner.

Committee to Investigate Candidates for the Coming Election—Abel P. Caldwell, Charles Fred. White, Thomas Patton, John J. G. Temple and Dr. Charles A. Lewis.

COLORED POLITICIANS KICK

Protest Against Reduction of Republican Delegates From South.

Special to "The Record."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—The colored men who always attend Republican national conventions have protested against the action of the committee in cutting down the delegates from the South in the recent proceedings before the Republican body. Prominent negroes, including Judson W. Lyons, former Register of the Treasury; Henry L. Johnson, former Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and Joseph W. Henderson, a colored editor from New England, have started a movement whose purpose will be to throw aside the action of the Republican committee in reducing the number of delegates from the South to the next convention of Republicans.

Henderson, who is editor of The New England Torchlight, of Providence, R. I., has addressed a communication to Chairman Hilles, in which he says that a "nation-wide movement to carry the fight against reduction to the Republican national convention" has been started among colored Republicans in every section of the country.

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Elections.

THE NEED FOR ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Even to a casual and uninterested observer the need of this race for eternal vigilance must be apparent. The struggle and bold action of the race who are fighting its battles against ever-increasing odds it is day by day more imperative. Every now and then, in the executive chambers of the nation some bill, designed further to humiliate us, crops up, the worshipped child of some Southern Congressman or Senator. Witness the bill of U. S. Representative Aswell of Louisiana, introduced to segregate colored clerks and employees in the civil service. In spite of the arguments of Representative Aswell of Louisiana and Representative Edwards of Georgia that their bills were not to discriminate against the colored race, but only "to relieve a condition and effect a separation," thinking people of both races know better. As Representative Madden of Illinois aptly said: "Separation means discrimination." Too well do we know this to be true. And the representatives from Louisiana and Georgia know it, too. But, as all other "Negro-haters," their purpose was to deceive.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave

When first we practise to deceive."

Apparently to strengthen this "tangled web" Representative Aswell as much as announced a private interview with the Most High when he dramatically declaimed that "the Almighty by the stamp of color decreed that the Caucasian race should occupy positions of authority and control the destinies of this country." Must make the angels roar. The simple Representative from Louisiana has unwittingly supplied humor for generations yet unborn. But he has convinced none who were not anxious to be convinced.

The exponents of the Civil Service Segregation bill argue that working side by side in the departments "is not good for either race." Why not be frank about it? The South likes not to see the best colored man in a position of authority over the worst white. That is the spirit of the South! In its eyes the best colored man is not as good as the most murderous gunman of the Caucasian race. As Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, appearing before the committee for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, put it: "The fact that you attempt to keep these people down shows there is something in them that you fear."

On the committee that considered this bill, there were not wanting Southerners to remind Mr. Grimke that the South loves us and "your best friends are of the South." We know what type of colored man the South would befriend and perpetuate. That type, we thank God, is dying out. That type was absent when Trotter called on the President. We pray it will be forever absent from our ranks. As for the friendship of the South, it was duly dispelled by the words of Representative Madden that, "It comes with bad grace to have a man put his arm around your neck and tell you how much he loves you and then stick a knife under your fifth rib." That is exactly what the South has been trying to do for the last fifty years.

Now, a word about Mr. Madden of Illinois. He has proved the staunch friend of the colored race in more than one instance. We know the entire race is grateful to him for his championship of the almost discarded cause of Justice—Justice for the colored man. Representative Madden has made a noble fight for justice and fair-play in the civil service, and he has fought a mighty battle to protect the virtue of our womanhood against the evils of the anti-intermarriage law. His speeches and his arguments on both evils are the best examples of fairness and honesty that have been seen of late in either House. In saying that the colored man was as much against intermarriage as any other man could be, he spoke only the truth. In demanding that colored womanhood be protected he mirrored the stern sentiment of this race. In reminding the House of Representatives of the services of the colored soldier he issued a warning that we hope shall be heard ere too late. Representative Madden enumerated the many fields of battle on which

our blood was spilled. He showed the nation what we had done for the nation when the African Exclusion amendment to the Immigration Bill was under discussion. In every department he was our untiring champion. All honor to Representative Madden of Illinois. And may the race for which he has so nobly fought back him up by adopting a policy of eternal vigilance.

THE NEGRO LEADING.

The State Negro Republican League, which held its meeting at Sedalia, Mo., early this week, touched some of the liveliest questions of the day; and, in the main, they all affect the Negro vitally. When the convention declared for better school facilities for Negroes in Missouri, it found itself in hearty accord with those who think for the best interest of the race. Its stand for larger opportunity, for full participation in party affairs, its protest against the Negroes of the state paying a collateral inheritance tax for the support of Missouri (state) University where no Negro can be admitted, as well as its protest against delay in opening the schools for incorrigible girls, stamp it a gathering of men of large calibre, earnest, and of keen insight.

There is abundant evidence that the rural schools in Missouri for Negroes are largely a joke from a standpoint of educational efficiency. In fact, they are a disgrace to the state. There is no place in the state where a Negro may be taught law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering, farming or mining at the state's expense, though the facilities for learning all these things and more are furnished to the white citizens of the state. The diverting of funds from the education of the Negro and taxing him for schools which he is not permitted to attend are outrages which must be stopped. One of the best ways to stop these outrages, as well as to obtain better facilities, is to put Negroes on school boards and in official position where they will be able to see to it that the needed improvements are made. One Negro on a school board, or in the legislature of Missouri or as assistant superintendent of schools could do more to righten conditions than a thousand on the outside. All these things were advocated.

The convention's protest against the exclusion of the Negro from party counsels is timely; likewise their endorsement of persons for official position in advance of white conventions and organizations. This time the Negro in Missouri is leading, not following.

According to reports, the convention was dominated by St. Louisans, what else could be expected of the St. Louisans who attended but this example of far-sighted, political sagacity and earnest interest in the race's welfare?

Better schools, liberally supported; Negro school officials and legislators; larger participation in party affairs; and the just distribution of educational funds, are things to be consummately desired. A platform embracing them and demanding party support for them and endorsing the best men in the party for the head of the ticket, is broad, progressive and strong enough for every Negro Republican in Missouri to stand on.

WANT CERTAIN STREETS PAVED

The Journal
Citizens of Huntersville and Bar-
boursville Want Main Thorough-
fares Opened

STREETS NOW IMPASSABLE

If Certain Thoroughfares are
Opened Whole Section Will
Become Accessable

A petition is being circulated this week asking the city council to make an appropriation for the improvement of certain of the main thoroughfares in Huntersville and Barboursville, viz., Goff, Chapel and O'Keefe streets and Washington Ave. The petitioners recognize that at this time it is hardly expedient to ask for a general paving program that will include the entire section, and are asking for only such improvements as will give in a measure some relief from the present dangerous and intolerable conditions existing in the section of Monroe Ward referred to.

It is the opinion of the petitioners that if the streets named are improved it will be possible for residents to get in and out with their teams, that wood and coal dealers will be able to make deliveries and that in case of fire the fire fighting apparatus will be able to reach any section of the territory from either or all of the streets named.

THE SOUTH IS IN THE SADDLE AND USING HER SPURS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the state of Illinois paid into the Federal treasury in corporation and individual income taxes the sum of \$5,228,000, while the combined amount paid by the states of Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama was only \$3,131,400. The total appropriation for Illinois in the river and harbor bill amounts to \$734,000, while the appropriation for the states above enumerated amounts to \$7,467,150, exclusive of the money given the Mississippi river, which borders a number of them.—(From The Tribune, Jan. 20, 1915.)

Our contemporary, The Tribune, did not add in the salaries of senators, representatives and all the RED NECK janitors that have been appointed recently.

NOT A RACE QUESTION AT ALL

From the New York World.

Delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held June 7 in response to the call issued yesterday will be chosen on a basis of representation never before recognized in American political affairs. Until now all parties have provided that in National Conventions the number of delegates from each State should be twice the State's total representation in both Houses of Congress. Next year's Republican Convention will have four delegates from each State, doubling the number of Senators, one delegate from each Congressional district and an additional delegate for each district in which the Republican vote in 1914 exceeded 7,500.

This is the so-called "reform" that resulted from the split in the party in 1912, when Mr. Roosevelt denied the validity of a Presidential nomination secured by the votes of delegates from the Southern States. A committee of eminent lawyers, Charles B. Warren of Detroit being Chairman, decided some time ago that only a National Convention had power to make this change in representation, but it has been brought about, nevertheless, by the National Committee supported by the favorable action of Republican Conventions in twenty-two States in which the chief strength of the party is to be found.

As National Conventions are laws unto themselves, we shall hear no more of the legal aspects of this case. The thing is settled, and under the new system about ninety delegates at least will be missing from future Republican National Conventions, all but a man knows, or rather he should know, few of them from the South, the few Northern absentees, singularly enough, being from the State of New York. Nobody in or out of the Republican party has ever denied that this reduction of Southern representation is due to the conviction that delegations from that quarter, composed chiefly of colored men, are too easily controlled from Washington when the party is in power and too susceptible to corrupt influences whether it is in power or not.

NEGROES INDORSE HADLEY FOR U. S. SENATE

State Republican League in Convention at Sedalia also Indorses Judge Lamb for Governor, Educational and Sociological Subjects Discussed by Noted Men. Eloquent Speeches Delivered by Greatest Orators in the State.

Sedalia, Mo., October 19.—The State Negro Republican League in session here for two days, has been a remarkable gathering of leading professional, educational, sociological, theological, commercial and political men in the state. Subjects of vital interest to everyone were discussed and many recommendations were made and resolutions drafted. The condition of Lincoln Institute was thoroughly investigated and it was resolved to demand that it be made a state university.

Referring to Lincoln Institute it was shown that the Negroes were not getting their share of the collateral inheritance tax, nor their portion of the United States agricultural fund and chairs, which the government provides. The academic standard of the school is so low that so-called graduates cannot pass the examinations provided by county and state authorities.

The deplorable condition of Negro schools in the state, particularly in the rural districts, was presented by several experienced teachers who have suffered the humiliating conditions.

The League also voted to request a Negro assistant superintendent of Missouri schools; to make an effort to have Negroes appointed on the various juries; to demand a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention and to use every effort to reduce the criminal statutes of the Negroes in the courts. Honorable J. Babcock, mayor of Sedalia, welcomed the delegates and was responded to by Attorney W. C. Hueston, of Kansas City. Music was furnished by Prof. Andra's band of boys. At the close of the meeting, Tuesday night, the League indorsed Herbert S. Hadley for Senator and Judge Henry Lamb for governor. The meetings were held in the council chamber of the city hall and a packed house attended the closing meeting. The following St. Louisians were present. Reverends Abbott, Smith, Carter, Davis and Mosley; Doctors

Caston and S. T. Phillips; Attorneys Vaughn and Phillips; W. H. Fields, Chas. Turpin, Jos. P. Harris, J. H. Jones, J. H. Fluitt, Lester Taylor, Edw. Staten, Wendall Gross, Clarence Flemming, D. W. Green, W. H. Banks, Wm. Mathews, Capt. Tandy and Herbert T. Meadows representing the Argus. Among the prominent delegates from other cities were Prof. J. Silas Harris and W. C. Hueston of Kansas City, Prof. Williams of Boonville, Rufus Logan and Prof. Washington, of Columbia. The important questions discussed brought forth much brilliant oratory. Especially noteworthy were the speeches of Caston, Phillips, Mathews and Vaughn, of St. Louis; Hueston and Harris, of Kansas City and Washington, of Columbia. The following officials were elected: President, Prof. J. Silas Harris; Vice-Pres., George L. Vaughn; Secretary, P. C. Gibbons; Treasurer, Dr. J. T. Caston; Chaplain, Rev. S. A. Mosley; Chairman Executive Committee, Homer G. Phillips; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jas. Ellis; Chairman Publicity Committee, Herbert T. Meadows. St. Louisians appointed on committees were: Resolutions: Homer G. Phillips and Dr. Caston; Credentials: George L. Vaughn; Order of Business, E. R. Staten; Rules and Regulations, Capt. Tandy.

TO FURTHER REDUCE COLORED CONVENTION VOTE

IN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION SUCH PLAN OF ADVOCATES OF "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN UNION" — WILLIAM BARNES OF NEW YORK OPPOSES BASING DELEGATES ON REPUBLICAN VOTES CAST 8,000 TO EACH DELEGATE.

Chicago, Nov. 30, 1915.—Republicans from several states met here today for the purpose of formally organizing the National Republican Union. The purpose of this organization, according to Chairman Horace C. Stillwell of Anderson, Ind., is to obtain equalized delegate representation in the Republican National convention.

It is proposed to submit a new system for consideration at the 1916 convention, but it is not hoped to make it effective until four years thereafter. The plan of Mr. Stillwell and his associates is to determine the number of delegates in each state on the basis of one to each 8,000 Republican voters. This system, it was said, would greatly reduce the representation from the Southern states.

Among the opponents of the plan is William Barnes of New York, who wrote Mr. Stillwell that it is "utterly meretricious." Mr. Barnes said it

would make the party a "sectional party" and would deny certain Congressional districts representation.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The Indiana legislature adjourned this week after a career more or less full of a few important things were done, the primary law being considered of the first importance. The new law is not wholly what was expected. The convention phase is still with us, applying to state offices. Legal safeguards are thrown about either mode of selecting candidates. This, and the fact that the candidates of all parties will be selected on the same day and at the same place greatly simplifies matters as compared with the past.

A workmen's compensation law is also considered of importance. The law looks after the interest of men who are hurt or killed when in the employ of others—through no fault of their own. It is set out in great detail, and from appearance will insure remedy for all kinds of disabilities incident to employment.

The anti-lobby law is not considered satisfactorily efficacious because it does not include public officers, who it appears, may yet be in evidence as persons of influence during the sessions.

The "red light bill," an eleventh hour proposition, seems rather "optional." Some of the legislators to think of the "business" as a necessary evil. Persons owning property and renting same for immoral purposes may be proceeded against. A remedy is provided, but there's no certainty about the application, according to our present understanding of the bill. The revised registration law and the legislative reapportionment acts are considered among the better things done.

Many bills were killed which were of more or less importance. The woman's suffrage movement failed because the constitution left no clear loophole for women as voters.

Says a publication: "Neither Sutherland Borah or Martin, who voted with the South on the exclusion of the African races, have any Southern blood or affiliation. Their opposition was solely upon the opposition to any further complication of the race problems." This in face of the fact that but very few Africans come to America, and the probability of their coming in great numbers is very remote. Admitting that they might come in great numbers, those tests will be effectual in driving them back. What more? And this is the Mr. Borah who wishes to be President. We called attention to Mr. Borah's attitude towards our race at another time, and which was assailed. He may be playing for the Presidency, basing his hope on his opposition to the Negroes. It is our opinion that the country will steadily turn down men who would stand on the necks of other men to reach any position whatsoever of importance.

Any man that feels the necessity for so doing is not fit to be entrusted with the high office he hopes to reach.

Political - 1915

Party Affiliation. Negroes Not Wanted By Louisiana Republicans

Special to Chicago Defender
Negroes of Louisiana have been given to understand that their presence is not desired in the State Convention that is to be held in this city next October. It is taken to mean that the Negro is practically eliminated from the Republican party in this State. It was done by what was termed "one of the cleverest political ruses ever recorded in this State." The Republican State Central Committee adopted a resolution providing for the holding of the State Convention in the Grunewald Hotel in this

city on the 5th of October next. Some of the Negro members of the Committee spoke in opposition to the resolution, showing that its adoption would furnish positive proof that they were not wanted in the convention, since it is well known that men of the black race are not welcome in a hotel of that class. It is said that Dr. A. C. Fowler, white, of Gretna, a member of the Committee, left the meeting immediately upon the adoption of the resolution, and by so doing expressed his protest at the action.

The report says that resolutions were adopted inviting Progressives and Democrats to join the Republican party, and that the virtual elimination of the Negro was regarded as the "best method of attracting to the party Democrats and Progressives who may happen to be displeased with their present political affiliations."

RACE MEN BARRED FROM SOUTHERN CONVENTION

Chicago Defender
They, However, Elect Their Own
Delegate and Intend to Put
Him Through.

Special to Chicago Defender.
New Orleans, Oct. 12.—The Republican State Central Committee met on the 6th inst., arranged for convention which was called the following day at the Grunewald Hotel. "No race men are allowed." Hence our members were obliged to be absent, but not without raising objections, a committee composed of Mr. J. W. Cook, Hon. J. M. Vance, Sir S. W. Green, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, together with the old Ironside, Walter L. Cohen, called on them and sought admission when being informed that the Hotel management did not allow them they at once repaired to the Pythian Temple and held their meeting and elected their delegates hence the fight is on; look out for the "Black and Tans" at the coming National convention.

NEGROES READY TO SUPPORT DEMOCRATS

Are Organized In Many
Assembly Districts.

THOUSANDS DESERT G. O. P.
FOR DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Colored Men Indorse Whole Demo-
cratic Ticket and Pledge Their
United Support to It—Wesley L.
Young Lauds Candidates.

Incensed by the manner in which they have been discriminated against by the Republican bosses, thousands of negro voters throughout the borough who are enrolled members of the G. O. P. are preparing to support the Democratic candidates.

George B. Wibecan, G. O. P. leader of the colored race, who has been a Republican for thirty years, is leading the revolt. Organizations are being perfected in every Assembly district where the colored population warrants it. There are 10,000 negro voters in the borough.

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Colored Democratic Association of Kings County was held at its headquarters, in the First Assembly District, last night. Representatives from the various districts attended, and speeches were made by Wesley L. Young, executive member; James A. Jackson, Peter J. Drummins, Counselor Samuel A. Pease and others, commending the splendid records of County Judges John F. Hyland and Robert H. Roy, of Magistrate Howard P. Nash, and also of Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, candidate for Supreme Court Justice. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County pledges its unqualified support to John J. Fitzgerald, for Supreme Court Justice; John F. Hyland and Robert H. Roy, for County Judges, and to Howard P. Nash, for District Attorney of Kings County, and the entire Democratic ticket."

Instructions were issued by Wesley L. Young that the polls in all the election districts be properly manned in the interest of the several candidates at today's primaries, and plans were developed for a vigorous and sustained campaign for the election of the ticket.

NEGROES BARRED BY REPUBLICANS

Louisiana "Lily Whites" Meet at
Leading Hotel in
New Orleans

COLORED MEN ENTER PROTEST

Seventy-five Whites, Representing
But Half of the Parishes in the
State, Organize "State Com-
mittee."

BIG SPLIT IS THREATENED

Negroes to Take Contests to National
Convention—Of the Three Hundred
and Twenty-five Enrolled Republicans
in New Orleans 260 are Negroes.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 30.—With the outlook particularly bright for the G. O. P. in 1916, when President Wilson's successor will be chosen, and with thousands of colored voters who cast their lot with the Progressives four years ago returning to the fold, Republican leaders have become worried over the efforts of "Lily Whites" in the South to keep colored Republicans of good standing out of the party councils. The hottest fight between colored and white Republicans is being waged in Louisiana, where a few white men met at the Grunewald Hotel, this city, several days ago and proceeded to hold a session of the Republican State Central Committee without a single colored representative.

Walter L. Cohen and Madison Vance, members of the Republican State Central Committee, charge that the meeting of the committee was held at the Grunewald Hotel with the express object of barring Negroes, as the hotel does not cater to colored people. When Messrs. Cohen and Vance learned that the Republican State Central Committee was to hold forth at the Hotel Grunewald they called on the management in company with S. W. Greene and J. W. Cooke to find out if Negroes would be admitted. They were politely informed that the rules of the hotel forbade colored patronage.

So at the session of the "Republican State Central Committee" not a colored man was present, and when the names of J. Madison Vance of the Fourth

Ward and Walter L. Cohen of the Fifth Ward were suggested they were voted down unanimously.

The "Lily White" convention was attended by about seventy-five white men, representing half the parishes of the State. It was decided to have no State ticket this year, a platform was adopted and a complete new State Central Committee elected.

In New Orleans there are only 325 enrolled Republicans, 260 of whom are Negroes, and with the inevitable split it can be readily seen that the white Republicans will be greatly in the minority.

As the result of the barring of colored men from the meeting at Hotel Grunewald the colored Republicans met and effected an organization, deciding to send a delegation to the next National Republican Convention and claim recognition.

What is now puzzling the "Lily Whites" in New Orleans is how they will be able to elect 113 delegates from that city when there are only 325 registered Republicans, of which 260 are Negroes.

NEGROES NOT WANTED BY LOUISIANA G. O. P.

Constitution
New Orleans, May 15.—The republican state central committee met here last night and decided to hold its state convention in this city October 5, and selected as the convention's meeting place one of the leading hotels of New Orleans.

Negro members of the committee who spoke in opposition on the resolution declared its adoption would be accepted by negroes affiliated with the party in this state as an effort to prevent them from taking part in the convention's proceedings. One white member of the committee also protested against the committee's action.

Among the resolutions adopted was one praising President Wilson for his note to Germany on the Lusitania incident.

COLORED REPUBS RALLY.

Several rousing Republican colored rallies were held in different parts of the city Friday night. Attendance was good and all entered into the spirit of the election eve talks.

The First ward rally was held at No. 218 Orange street, where the rooms were crowded. Addresses were made by Arthur Johnson, candidate for member of Council from that ward; Robert G. Conner, who is running for the office of collector of taxes for the Southern district, and the Rev. Albert Price, of Smyrna.

A well-attended rally was held by colored persons of the Sixth ward at Ninth and Walnut streets. James Anderson was chairman. Addresses were made by Councilman John O. Hopkins, Dr. Price and Mr. Turner. The speakers were applauded loudly.

Charles H. Coulburn addressed a meeting of colored voters in the Second ward. Dick Craig and John Thompson also spoke.

LOUISIANA TICKET EXCLUDES NEGROES

NEW ORLEANS—The Republican party of Louisiana, in convention Tuesday, virtually eliminated the Negro from its ranks. The delegates met in a hotel inaccessible to Negroes and organized a state central committee composed of white committeemen elected to serve terms of four years. Two widely known Negro lawyers, both formerly members of the central committee, were placed in nomination from two local districts, but were defeated overwhelmingly.

Politics - 1915

Office Holding A NEW CITY

After the recent election of the Board of Aldermen under the new Charter, with the retiring of the House of Delegates and the City Council under the old Charter, we awake to find ourselves face to face with a new city. Everything has changed. Will it be for better or for worse? Of course, the Negro, being a part of this great city, is naturally interested in the change in its government. The politicians among us are trying to figure out the "job system;" the dictator is fearful of his power to dictate. But these are small things. What interests the Negro most in the "new city" is an equal opportunity to enjoy its advantages and onward growth.

The present administration is one of history, and the eyes of all the people are upon it. The responsibility is great, but the people have the confidence in those whom they have elected and believe they will carry out the wishes of their constituents.

For the first time in the history of Southwestern Ohio, a colored man—Lawrence Johnson—has been appointed night doorman of the city hall of Portsmouth, succeeding a white man. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of the public school and of Grahamam Business College and was also a student at Howard University. He is popular as an orator.

Mr. Thaddeus Wheeler, of Dayton, Ohio, has been appointed clerk in the municipal department of that city. Mr. Wheeler is the first colored man so recognized under the new form of government.

Sergeant of Police Arthur Robinson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has served on the police force of that city for thirty years. Sergeant Robinson is the only Negro on the Cambridge force.

Mr. T. H. Moore, a colored man of Hopkinsville, Ky., is serving his tenth year as a magistrate of the Fiscal Court of Christian County, having been re-elected three consecutive terms.

Mr. James Bishop, the only colored man on the police force in Terre Haute, Ind., on account of age, retired with a pension of fifty dollars per month from the Police Pension Fund.

COOPER RE-ELECTED

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—Richard A. Cooper, one of the best known colored men in the city, was reelected a member of the Common Council Tuesday.

The Progressives and the Negroes

Madison Tribunal:

Full tickets headed by Bull Mooses were elected in the recent municipal elections held in the towns of Thibodaux and Loreauville in southern Louisiana. These elections go to show what dependence can be placed in assertions of leaders of this party that their political activity would be confined to national issues. When the Progressives were being organized in this state, the assertion was frequently made that national issues alone would be considered and that local politics would play no part in the plans of the new party. At same time there was discussed the possibility of the return of the negro to politics in the event that two strong parties were organized in this state. The Progressives made strong assertions repudiating the idea that they would ever affiliate with the negroes. We hope that this pledge will be kept, but there is strong likelihood that factional differences will ultimately bring the negro to the front again. We have only to wait for a close political contest to witness such a condition. So far the Progressives have kept their skirts clear on this proposition; and we hope that they will adhere to the policy heretofore expressed.

NEW LIBRARIAN FOR WEST VIRGINIANS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 29.—L. O. Wilson, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and principal of the school at Weston, is now state librarian.

He has been appointed to succeed W. W. Saunders, who resigned to take up work at the West Virginia Colored Institute.

Appoints Colored Man.

After many months of weary waiting, the colored people of Ohio Tuesday finally received some slight recognition from the Willis administration. This came in the shape of an appointment from State Fire Marshal Bert E. Buckley, who has selected Thomas A. Goode, colored, of 31 North Eleventh street, Columbus, to be an assistant state fire marshal in his department. Goode starts on the job Wednesday. He will get \$1,200 a year and traveling expenses. He is the first colored man to get an appointment in the department. L. A. believed that the severe criticism which the administration has received from prominent colored people because of the lack of recognition of that race the distribution of patronage led the administration to make the appointment. Recently a leading New York city colored organ denounced the Willis administration for refusing to consider the claims of colored people for office.

HON. C. F. SIMMONS APPOINTED POST MASTER AT BOLEY, OKLA.

Langston, Okla., March 1.—Prof. C. F. Simmons, who has been a democrat and by the way one of the best known educators in the Southwest, has been appointed post master at Boley, Okla.

Mr. Simmons was for years one of the leading teachers and politicians in Texas, and his pronounced views as a democrat taking into consideration the part of this State in which he lived, he developed into a power with whom men of influence had to reckon. On going to the "New State" he took a leading position from the start and judging by the headway he is making, he is a quantity not at all negligible.

When he heard of the possibilities of the dismissal of Prof. Blackshear as principal of Prairie View and the probable succession of Prof. H. M. Tarver to the place, he was among the first to write the Dallas Express of his intention to protest the appointment. We do not know of his influence with the new Governor of Texas, but it is a cinch, if he takes a notion to oppose the appointment of Mr. Tarver, his kick will count.

APPOINTED OIL INSPECTOR

Cleveland, O., June 17.—Former City Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, the only colored member of the Republican State Central Committee has been appointed a deputy oil inspector for the Cleveland district. The position pays \$1,200 a year.

PATRONAGE FOR NEGROES.

To the Editor of The Dispatch.

Sir: A few of the so-called "big negroes" have been telling their race that Governor Willis had promised to give the race the biggest thing, in the way of appointment it ever had. Monday's Dispatch announced that "biggest thing," deputy oil inspector at Cleveland at \$1200 a year. It looks as if the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse. How long will the colored voters be satisfied with promises?

The true Democracy is fed on \$5000 and \$6000 jobs by our Republican governor, but the true colored Republicans who gave him 50,000 votes, 45,000 more than the true Democracy, are rewarded with a \$1200 job, referred to by the governor as the "biggest thing" the race ever had. Away back in the days when Foraker was governor a colored man held that job but it was not called "the biggest" even in those days.

Frank Jamison.

Pres. Ohio Colored Protective League

COLORED RACE WILL DISCUSS CANDIDATES

Protective League Plans to Take an
Active Part in Approaching
School Election.

The Colored Protective league will hold a mass meeting and general reception at its headquarters in Nippon hall, 2049 Champa street, this evening, when they will meet to consider the various candidates for election as school director in District No. 1.

W. B. Townsend, president of the organization, urges every colored parent to take a vital interest in this meeting because of its direct benefit to them and their children. W. R. Smith is secretary of the league.

President Wilson and the Negro.

15 September 1915
MOSS WOULD NAME NEGRO.

To the Editor of The World:

All patriotic Americans applaud the World's editorial on the great achievements of President Wilson's Administration during the past two years. During the last national campaign I sought through The World to allay the political suspicions held by Northern colored voters against any white man born in the South, by declaring that Mr. Wilson was of a type that would not only prove friendly to the colored race but would give it special aid and sympathy in the hour of trouble.

Now, instead of denouncing the President through cheap talk in colored churches and through colored newspapers, if colored men would present to the President any practical plan or policy for the substantial relief of the mass of colored people of this Nation, making all appointments of colored men to Federal positions in aid or support of such a plan or policy, they would find a friend in the President as true as any that ever held that exalted position.

JOHN B. SYPHAX.

New York, March 10.

BROOKLYN POLICEMAN

A CIVIL WAR VETERAN

Pierre Henry, 62 years of age, residing at 62 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, is said to be the first Negro appointed to the police force in this city. He is attached to the Flushing avenue police station.

Mr. Henry is a civil war veteran, seeing service on the United States revenue cutter Forward in blockade duty off the coast of the Carolinas. He participated in a number of exciting brushes with Confederate blockade runners. He was born in Beaufort, N. C.

He is a member of William Lloyd Garrison Post No. 207, G. A. R., the Sons of North Carolina, the Masonic Widows' Son Lodge, No. 11, the Mt. Zion Lodge, U. O. O. F., and for nine years was a trustee of Concord Baptist Church, Duffield street, the Rev. Wm. M. Moss, pastor. He is married, the father of four children, and looks fifteen years younger than his real age.

OSCAR DEPRIEST WINS

Three Men Wins for First Time in History of Chicago Sect in Aldermanic Chamber.

(By telegraph to New York News.) Chicago, Ill., April 6.—In the Republican landslide which swept Wm. McHale Thompson and his entire ticket into office by something like 140,000 majority, Oscar Depriest was elected Alderman from the Second Ward by eight thousand majority. Mr. Depriest is the first colored man in the history of Chicago to sit in the Aldermanic Chamber.

15 September 1915
MOSS WOULD NAME NEGRO.
Promises Club He Will Appoint One as Assistant if Elected.

Frank Moss declared that he was responsible for the success of Governor Charles S. Whitman as District Attorney in an address last night at the Cosmopolitan Club, a negro organization, at 135th Street and Seventh Avenue. C. W. McDougald, a colored member of Mr. Whitman's staff, ousted by Mr. Perkins when he became District Attorney, presided.

"There should always be a negro on the District Attorney's staff," Mr. Moss declared. "If I am elected District Attorney, I will see to it that there is one. The colored assistant heretofore has received little aid from his colleagues in trying difficult cases. But my colored assistant could expect from me the same aid that I would give any of my white assistants."

He told of his work as First Assistant to Mr. Whitman and explained his efforts in the Becker and other famous cases. He had been largely responsible for the results obtained by Mr. Whitman, he declared.

20 September 1915
NEGRO MADE POSTMASTER.

Selected for Boley, Okla., Which Has No White Residents.

Postmaster General Burleson recently selected a colored man for postmaster in a town in one of the southern states. Oklahoma; he was appointed, and the action did not cause a ripple of excitement.

The town where the appointment was made is Boley, Okla., a town of a couple of thousand or more inhabitants. The office is in the second-class list of postmasters. The appointee is Caesar Simmons.

He used to live in Texas and is known personally to the Postmaster General, but that is not the only reason for his appointment as postmaster in a southern town. Simmons also is known to have voted the democratic ticket for years, but that, too, is not the only reason for his having been selected.

There isn't a white resident in the whole town of Boley, it was said at the Post Office Department today. And in the opinion of many persons, that is an excellent reason why a colored man was appointed postmaster.

KING TAKES STATE JOB NEGRO POLITICIAN SET ON "RAISING ROW" WITH KERN

Colored Man in Charge of Salary Loan Bureau.

Wilbur E. King, colored, Columbus Republican, has accepted the position of chief inspector of salary and chattel loan companies, after having once refused it. The salary is \$2500 a year. The position is a branch of the state banking department.

Though the salary loan law has been in effect since Aug. 11, Bank Superintendent Hall has been unable to find a suitable person who would accept the position at the salary. It is not expected that Mr. King will devote his entire time to the work after it has once been put into good running order. Assisting Mr. King as inspectors will be Walter C. Jacobs of Columbus and F. M. Sterret of Troy.

DETECTIVE SERGEANT

DIES AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Chicago, Minn., April 29.—Mr. O. H. Hamilton, who served here as a police officer and rose to a detective sergeant, died at his home Thursday at the age of 65 years. He leaves a host of friends and lodge members to mourn his loss.

BOLTS PRIMARY RESULT WILL OPPOSE CUMMINGS

Special to The New York Age.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—Councilman Harry S. Cummings was not only have a Democratic candidate opposing him in the general municipal election on the first Tuesday in May, but will also be opposed by a colored progressive, Alexander Williams. The latter opposed Mr. Cummings in the primaries, along with Louis H. Davenport. Cummings received more votes than both candidates put together. Friends of Councilman Cummings declare that the candidacy of Mr. Williams will not diminish the chances of their favorite for re-election from the Seventeenth Ward.

The friends of Attorney George W. F. McMechen are putting up a big fight to have him elected to the City Council from the Fourteenth Ward.

COLORED LAWYER MADE ASSISTANT COUNSELLOR

St. Louis, Mo.—Charles H. Dawson, whose appointment as City Counsellor made by Mayor Kiel, Friday, was announced the appointments of the members of his staff.

Walter R. Hill, a Negro lawyer, will be appointed one of the three assistant City Counsellors at a salary of two thousand dollars a year. He will be assigned to the street and alley opening department as an assistant to Associate Counsellor Senn.

A Negro in Office.

The New York World pays this deserved tribute to the Negro who has for 13 years held the office of collector of internal revenue for the New York district.

Charles W. Anderson goes out of office to-day. Many millions of dollars have passed through his hands. His dealings have been practically all with white men of the keenest intellect and of substantial business standing. Capacity and courtesy have been the qualities most remarked in his conduct of an office maintained always in the highest efficiency. He has stood the test.

The World neglects to add that, presuming to speak for the President, Charles H. Sumner, man McCombs and Mr. McAdoo, assured the Negroes in the last presidential campaign that it would be democratic policy to fill all offices held by Negroes, from register of the treasury down.

PEERLESS KNIGHTS ELECT OFFICERS

The Benevolent Order of Peerless Knights, one of the wealthiest organizations in the state, held their regular annual election Tuesday night at the Convention Hall, A. U. & D. of A. building, 2804 Pine St. The new officers are as follows: W. H. Kinf, Exalted Prelate; J. W. Moore, Vice-Exalted Prelate; Geo. O'Neil, Financial Secretary; L. W. Johnson, Recording Secretary; W. C. Gordon, Treasurer; Joseph P. Harris, Counselor; Chas. F. Overton, Lecturer; Fred Thomas, Outside Sentinel; Earl Williams and C. E. Smith, Trustees.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE CITY COUNCIL

Special to The New York Age.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—City Councilman Harry S. Cummings, of the Seventeenth ward, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his first election as a member of the First Branch City Council.

Mr. Cummings has served more than half of the years since as a member of that body, and last May was elected for another term of four years. The late J. Marcus Cargill and the late Hiram Waley have also represented the ward in the City Council.

Cambridge has a colored City Councilman, Nehemiah Henry, and Annapolis one, J. Albert Adams.

THIRTY YEARS ON THE CAMBRIDGE POLICE FORCE

Special to The New York Age.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 29.—Arthur Robinson, sergeant of police, celebrated his thirtieth anniversary of his appointment on the police force at his home, 18 Union street, one evening last week. Sergeant Robinson is the only colored man on the Cambridge police force.

ONLY NEGRO ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Special to the Banner.

Washington, August 16.—Jas. A. Cobb, the negro lawyer who has just quit the department of justice on account of his position of pure food investigator being abolished, lived four years in Nashville. Cobb is the only and the last negro to hold the position of assistant to the attorney-general. His appointment by President Roosevelt created a furor in legal circles over the country, and was aired at a session of the American Bar Association, when it was expected that his name would be proposed for membership. Cobb was born at Shreveport, La., peddle on the streets to get money to attend Fisk University at Nashville and while there ran short of funds and worked about the city's hotels at a meager wage until he finished his education.

D'PRIEST FOR ALDERMAN

Chicago, February 24.—Oscar D. Priest was nominated on the Republican ticket for Alderman in the municipal primaries yesterday. He served a term as county commissioner a few years ago. He enjoys the distinction of being the first colored man ever nominated for Alderman here.

Political - 1915

Office Holding THE ELECTION

John M. Royall, candidate for Alderman of the Thirty-first Al-
bermaric District, and Rev. R. M. Bolden, candidate for Assembly-
man of the Twenty-first Assembly District, were defeated at the
polls Tuesday last. But they deserve much praise for offering them-
selves upon the altar of political intrigue and thereby virtually
paving the way for their colored brother in the future.

Those colored voters who, for personal grievances, voted
against Mr. Royall and Rev. Bolden, and, especially those who sold
their votes to the white candidates for 50 cents or a drink of whis-
key, are not worthy of representation. But it is a matter of record
that the colored candidates enjoyed the sympathies of the rank and
file of the colored voters and a handsome per cent of the whites.

That John M. Royall beat Hyman Pouker, the Republican candi-
date, is a signal to both the Republican and Democratic parties to
realize in the future the importance of nominating a colored man
for some office. The remarkable showing by Royall, borne out by
figures, is an inspiration to the vast number of colored voters.

THE COLORED PEOPLE DEMAND REPRESENTATION,
and we can only suggest stronger, bigger and more regular organi-
zations among themselves that will serve the better purposes in the
future.

TRYING TO APPEASE COLORED BROTHER

The Negro Democrat
Northern and Western Demo-
crats Stung by Wilson's

Negro Policy

PATTERSON IN THE LIMELIGHT

Rumor Persists That He Will be

Appointed as Recsrd
of Deeds.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Stung by
the attacks on segregation and the
exclusion of colored Democrats
from presidential appointments it
is said that some of the Democratic
leaders intend to quietly place a
few colored men in fairly re-
munerative positions so that they
may be on the firing line for the
Democracy in 1916.

Adam E. Patterson, whose name
was sent to the Senate for the
position of Register of the Treasury
Democratic party has lost a golden
months ago, and which was later
withdrawn after certain Southern
Democrats had raised a big howl
vote because of such treatment of

against a colored Register has been
in the city for the past few days.
He denies that he is to be named
for the position of Recorder of
Deeds, vacated by Henry Lincoln
Johnson some months ago, but the
rumor persists that he is to be
given some federal appointment.
Then there is Charley Barnes, who
was dropped as an employee of
the House of Representatives over
a year ago, who is also mentioned
as one to be cared for in the near
future. James H. W. Howard was
"sneaked" into a position as an
assistant United States marshal a
few months ago, and others have had
their appetite for public office
satisfied after some fashion.

The national Negro democrats
seem to have been a vanishing
quantity for some months, as was
plainly indicated in the congres-
sional elections last month. The
hosts that marched under the Wil-
son banner in 1912 were about as
big last November as a Belgian city
after a German siege.

OPPORTUNITY LOST

Because of the seeming disin-
clination to recognize the services
of Bishop Alexander Walters and
other prominent colored Democrats
it is the general opinion that the
position of Register of the Treasury
Democratic party has lost a golden
months ago, and which was later
withdrawn after certain Southern
Democrats had raised a big howl
vote because of such treatment of

the race within the past eighteen
months. The recent announcement
that Senator Vardaman, who is in
the United States Senate because his
State has robbed its colored citizens
of the right of suffrage, intends to
introduce legislation looking to-
ward the repeal of the Fifteenth
amendment, and the general attitude
of Southern members of both houses
of Congress toward the Negro have
caused thousands to be wary of
supporting the Democracy.

The Trotter incident in which
President Wilson virtually upheld
segregation and declared that it
was not a political matter, not only
aroused the race, but many influ-
ential white people and publications
in the North and West, who sharply
resent the idea of the South dictat-
ing that the rest of the country
adopt its anti-Negro propaganda.

BOOMING WHITMAN

Gilchrist Stewart of New York
city, has been in the city for the
past week circulating among his
friends. Incidentally he has been
booming Governor-elect Whitman
of New York as suitable timber for
the Presidency. Many of his
friends agree that the rising op-
position against President Wilson
even in his own party, foreshadows
the defeat of the Democratic
rational ticket in 1916 and the
transference of the political ascen-
dancy of the South to another section
of the country.

NEGROES GIVEN OFFICES BY WEST VIRGINIA'S HEAD

Governor Hatfield Recognizes
Rights of Negro Supporters
and Makes Appointments

8 IMPORTANT POSITIONS

Head of Pythians Appointed State Libra-
rian and New Position Created for Dr.
Sanders, Former Librarian—Phil
Waters Is Supreme Court Clerk.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGES
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 4.—Negro
Republicans of West Virginia are feel-
ing good these days and they have a

very kindly spot in their hearts for
Governor C. D. Hatfield. The reason
is not far to seek when it is known
that more Negroes have been appoint-
ed to positions of honor and trust in
this State than in any other State in
the Union.

Governor Hatfield is one of the
most prominent physicians in the
State. He was Judge of the County
Court of McDowell County for years
and was head of the State Hospital
at Welch, where all classes and all
races received treatment. He after-
wards was elected to the State Senate,
and in the gubernatorial primary he
carried every county except two. A
noted orator, he is idolized and re-
vered by the mountaineers and wor-
shipped by the Negroes.

He has made the following appoint-
ments of Negroes to office:

Prof. L. O. Wilson, State librarian;
Wilson is the grand chancellor of the
Knights of Pythias, and his appoint-
ment was made August 1, succeeding
Dr. Saunders.



DR. C. D. HATFIELD
Governor West Virginia

FROM DOORMAN TO SERGEANT

Rise of H. J. Homer on Boston
Police Force.

FAITHFUL TO EVERY DUTY.

The Central
Man Who Made Good as Waiter and

Steward on Steamboat Fills Impor-
tant Place in Public Safety Depart-
ment of Great New England Muni-
cipality With Much Credit.

Boston.—Sergeant Horatio Julius
Homer has made a place in the police
department of Boston for himself and
his race. He is among the men who
have contributed to the uplift of the
city and nation, and, while he is one
of the busiest men in Boston, yet he
always finds time to contribute to the
success of friends and visitors to the
city. This was shown at the recent
convention of Odd Fellows held here.

In speaking of Sergeant Homer
some time ago the Boston Globe said:
"He is the only colored man in the
Boston police department and one of
the best policemen in the city. He is
also one of our best and most constant
friends. Sergeant Homer not only
knows the police business throughout,
but he knows men, and he knows the
world, having been a wide traveler
before he became a policeman."

Sergeant Homer was born in Farm-
ington, Conn., May 24, 1848, and was
educated in the public schools at the
place of his birth. He commenced ac-
tive work as a waiter and graduated
from that into the position of steward
on a steamboat. He also held posi-
tions on railroads, and in these posi-
tions he traveled all over the country,
touching every state in the Union. He
had many experiences in wrecks,
where he had narrow escapes. He is
widely known and has many friends.

He was appointed to the police de-
partment Dec. 24, 1878, as a Christ-
mas token and was assigned to duty
as a messenger in headquarters for
the commissioners. He has made a
good record in the department, and,
while there have been many changes in
administrations, yet, like the brook, he
continues to go on, adding to his fine
record. He has guarded well the out-
er doors of the commissioners' offices,
making himself so valuable through
his experience and willingness that
each succeeding board has seen fit to
retain him.

It was in September, 1895, that this
officer was promoted to the rank of ser-
geant as a reward for good work and
faithful service. Of course this carried
with it an increase of salary. He is
one of the busiest men in Boston, for
when he is not at work for the city he
is busy making ornaments for his home
out of the thousands of canceled stamps
which he has collected from time to
time. These ornaments have attracted
much attention, and large numbers of
people have visited his home to see
them. They are used in decoration
in his handsomely furnished home
at 686 Massachusetts avenue. Nothing

is more attractive than his bookcase. which for beauty of design and perfection cannot be excelled in any of the Boston Back Bay residences.

Step by step he has made his way to the front, until today there is no man in the police department who has made friends and who stands higher among all classes of people than Sergeant Homer. It is a case where merit alone has won promotion. In all parts of the country are to be found in various avenues of activity men of the race who are making good and that are being heard from. Sergeant Homer is but one of the many.



**HORATIO JULIUS HOMER.
BOWLING APPOINTED
MOVIE PICTURE CENSOR**

The Afro-Americans of Chicago have been given representation on the Board of Moving Picture Censors in the person of Prof. Alonzo J. Bowling, who was formerly in the engineering department of the city. It will be remembered that Mr. Bowling was the only Afro-American to pass successfully the civil service examination. Out of 385 persons of all races who took the examination, 20 passed and Mr. Bowling was the sixth man. He was educated at the Kansas State Normal and Albion Colleges, the Universities of Michigan, Northwestern, Ohio State, Boston, Chicago and Harvard. His special work is in the field of education, sociology and philosophy.

CHARLES W. ANDERSON.

When the present administration retained Charles W. Anderson as Internal Revenue Collector of the Second District of New York, it did itself no less an honor than it did collector Anderson a service.

Charles W. Anderson has been Collector of Internal Revenue since 1905, and, in this line, as in others, has a long list of achievements to his credit. His recent work in connection with the Income Tax elicited unstinted praise from many of the metropolitan dailies. Though born in Oxford, O., the most of his achievements have taken place in New York, where it was in 1890, as U. S. gauger, he began his active career. Since then he has kept in close touch with his people and is well liked and respected by those who know him—colored or white. He is a member of several prominent societies and has served on many committees, notably on the Citizens' Committee to Welcome Admiral George Dewey and his fleet on their return from Manila; member of committee to welcome Theodore Roosevelt on his return from his famous African trip; honorary pall bearer at the funeral of the late Mayor Gaynor; member Citizens' Committee to receive bodies of U. S. marines killed at Vera Cruz; permanent member New York City Independence Day Commission.

To know Collector Anderson is to admire him, for him to know you is for you to have a staunch friend and one you may well be proud of, knowing that indeed he can prove himself a "friend indeed."

ALL FORMER OFFICEHOLDERS 'FIRED'

Appointment of White Men to Department and Consular Posts Reveals Fully How Republican Policy Has Been Reversed

Washington, Jan. 2.—Among the numerous other particulars in which his preaching has differed from his practice, President Wilson can point to his record in the matter of race discrimination. In his speech at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 4, President Wilson said that we make no difference between one race and another, and that we did not set up any barriers against any particular people.

On other occasions, particularly while he was a candidate for the Presidency, he gave assurances that he would not discriminate against colored citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding these assurances of support of the principle of equity in the affairs, great discrimination has been practiced not only in the departmentments over which the President has indirect control, but also in appointments that are made by the President himself. Under Republican administration the policy was pursued of appointing a colored man to fill a vacancy created by the resignation, death or expiration of term of a man of that race. This policy was reversed by the Democratic administration, and the following colored persons have been succeeded by white men: William H. Lewis, Assistant Attorney General, \$5,000; J. C. Na-rol, 15th street, between R and S, Register of the Treasury, \$4,000; N. W.; Sadie Henson, 473 Florida, Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York, \$4,500; Henry Lincoln Johnson, Recorder of Printing; Rosebud Murray, Washington; Phillipa Thomas, Washington; Deeds, \$4,500; Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor for Navy Department, \$4,000; C. F. Adams, Assistant Register of the Treasury, \$2,500; Joseph E. Lee, Collector of Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, \$4,500; N. W. Alexander, Register of the Land Office, \$2,500; J. E. Bush, Receiver Public Monies, Little Rock, Ark., \$2,500; Charles A. Cottrill, Collector of Internal Revenue, Honolulu, \$4,500; T. V. McAllister, Receiver of Public Monies, Jackson, Miss., \$2,500; Robert Smalls, Collector of Port Beaufort, S. C., \$1,500; James A. Cobb, Special Assistant District Attorney, Washington, \$2,000; Henry W. Furniss, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Port au Prince, Hayti, \$10,000; George H. Jackson, Consul, Cognac, France, \$2,500; James W. Joanson, Consul, Corinto, Nicaragua, \$3,000; Pension Office: R. D. Venning, 2107 Fitzwater street, Philadelphia; W. A. Robinson, now practicing law, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Connor, now practicing medicine, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; John Ratley, 12th and U streets, N. W., Washington. Washington City Post Office: W. L. D. Wilkinson, 1716 P street, N. W.; P. W. Shippen, 1735 10th street, N. W.; Richard Chiles, Washington; Thomas Short, Washington; Henry Hood (dropped from clerk to laborer). Government Printing Office: George H. Proctor, 531 T street; John J. Lester, Washington; Annie Silence (with Daisy Ar- Attorney General, \$5,000; J. C. Na-rol, 15th street, between R and S, Register of the Treasury, \$4,000; N. W.; Sadie Henson, 473 Florida, Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York, \$4,500; Henry Lincoln Johnson, Recorder of Printing; Rosebud Murray, Washington; Phillipa Thomas, Washington.

MAYOR PRAISES WORK OF NEGROES

**Defends Their Appointment
to City Hall Jobs in Lin-
coln Jubilee Address.**

ASSAILS HIS CRITICS

**Declares Class Sentiment Ex-
pressed by Some of White
Race Is Un-American.**

Mayor Thompson last night defended the appointment of negroes to city hall jobs and scored those who have criticized him for doing so.

Speaking at the Lincoln jubilee at the Coliseum, he lauded the negro race and assumed full responsibility for every one of his appointments.

It was Mayor Thompson's first public utterance in answer to the criticisms which have been made during the last few weeks because of the appointment of scores of negroes to positions in various city hall departments. He classed his critics as un-American and enumerated his reasons for selecting negroes for many city hall jobs.

MAYOR TELLS REASONS.

"I know that in some quarters I have been criticised severely," said Mayor Thompson, "for appointing a few representative negro citizens to positions of honor and trust and dignity. I am glad to take the full responsibility and the honor for making every one of those appointments, and I want to ask my critics to be as manly and to come out in the open light of day with such un-American sentiments.

"My reasons for making such appointments were threefold:

"1. Because the person appointed was qualified for the position.

"2. Because in the name of humanity it is my duty to do what I can to elevate rather than degrade any class of American citizens.

"3. Because I am under obligation to this people for their continued friendship and confidence while I have been

in this community.

CALLS CRITICS UN-AMERICAN.

"Criticisms such as those are un-American, and have no place in this land of freedom and opportunity. If inquiry were made concerning the nativity of these critics it would probably be found that a number of them had come, or their immediate ancestors had come, to this country to escape tyranny and oppression in some foreign land and find opportunity in this land of the free, and, having found it, would shut the door in the faces of others.

"It comes with mighty poor grace from that white man or any of his descendants to say to the colored man, 'You haven't any right here which I should respect.'

EXCUSE FOR SOUTHERNERS.

"It is easy to understand the attitude of our own citizens of southern ancestry who feel obliged to denounce the negro in order to justify the questionable acts of their forefathers, but such sentiments are entirely inexcusable when spoken by the children of oppression from any place in the wide world."

Preceding Mayor Thompson on the program were Assistant Corporation Counsels E. H. Wright and Louis B. Anderson, both colored. City Prosecutor Harry B. Miller and Harry Atwood, attorney for the board of local improvements, also spoke.

Colored Office Holders.

Editor People's Column:

1. What presidential places have been taken from the colored race under the Wilson administration?

2. Who was appointed recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia?

3. Who was appointed minister to Haiti?

1. A white man has been appointed to succeed a negro as minister to Haiti and an Indian has replaced a negro as registrar of the treasury. Robert J. Terrell, a negro, was nominated by President Wilson to be judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia. This nomination was bitterly opposed by Vardaman and a few other southern Senators, but Mr. Wilson declined to withdraw it, and Terrell was finally confirmed despite the opposition.

2. There has been no appointment to the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. There have been more than 100 active candidates for the recordship, and negroes from eleven States, as well as several from the District of Columbia, are in the contest. The White House has suggested that the partisans of the contesting negro candidates endeavor to get together in support of some one candidate.

3. Arthur Bailly-Blanchard.

APPOINTED HIGHWAY INSPECTOR.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 3.—Robert Baxter, 726 South 17th street, in the thirtieth ward, was appointed to a position in the Street Department as Highway Inspector at a salary of \$1,200 a year. Baxter, who had the support of City Treasurer William McCoach, is the second Race man to receive an appointment of this character in the Bureau of Highways.

Political - 1915

Office Holding
Oscar DePriest,

the Man of Destiny

Elected Alderman From the Second Ward Tuesday by the Largest Plurality Ever Given a Republican Candidate in This Ward—The Election of Mr. De Priest is Very Gratifying to the 12,000,000 Afro-Americans Throughout the United States, Being a Splendid Demonstration of What the Race Can Do Through Combined Effort—He Was the Choice of the People for Nomination, Then They Unanimously Elected Him



FOUNTAIN PEYTON

**A Blow That Shatters Shams
and Elevates the School
System.**

**A Successful Lawyer and a Man with
a Brilliant Record—A Commoner of
the People and a Defender of Their
Rights and Liberty.**

Born in Virginia, the Mother of Presidents—Selfmade, a Man of Family and Highly Educated Children.

Fountain Peyton, whom the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia have appointed on the board of education, is a self-made man and his successful career shows how much may be accomplished by perseverance and enterprise.

He was born a slave at Brooks Station, Stafford county, Virginia, January 25th, 1861, and was brought to the District by his mother in the spring of 1862, his father having been sent on by his master in front of the Confederate army to assist in building fortifications.

Mr. Peyton says that he does not remember President Lincoln, but does remember that on January 1st, 1865, his mother carried him to the White House to call on the President and that there were thousands of colored people there to pay their respects. He also remembers when Lincoln was shot, and remembers seeing his mother in tears while she was hanging a crepe over the front door and windows of the little shanty in which they lived on H street between Twenty-first and Twenty-second northwest. He remembers that she kept moaning all the while, "O, why did they kill our President? What will we colored people do now?"

His grandfather was the shoe maker on the plantation in Virginia, and was taught to read by the white children who liked to sit around and see him repair shoes, and he in turn taught all of his children to read and to make figures. So young Peyton's mother was his first teacher. When he started to school at the old barracks which occupied the site which is now Farragut Square, he knew his alphabet and could count a hundred. His first teacher was Miss Lucy Barbour. He was restless and mischievous at school, but was always ready in his recitations and was generally called upon to answer questions when visitors came in.

When the Thad Stevens school was completed the barracks were abandoned. Peyton continued as a student at the new school until he had completed the seventh grade, having for his teachers most of the time Miss Jennie Fleet and Miss "Pet" Kiger. He took the eighth grade under Miss Emma Brown at Sumner Building. Leaving the eighth grade he completed a three-years' Normal course at the old Wayland Seminary and an additional

year in Latin, Greek, Geometry and Rhetoric.

With this limited educational equipment he began life as a public school teacher at Owing's Mills, Baltimore County, Md. Later he went to St. Mary's County, Md., and taught several years, and finished his career as teacher at Mountain Gap, Loudoun County, Va.

He had a desire to study law, so he passed a Civil Service examination and was appointed to a position in the Washington City P. O. This was his opportunity. He at once entered the Howard University Law School, and was graduated in 1890. On June 19, 1890, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and has practiced here continuously ever since.

Mr. Peyton is not spectacular. He is reserved and modest, but he always appears in court with his cases well prepared, and opposing counsel, white or colored, know that they have a job on their hands if Peyton represents the other side. He is truthful and honest, and there is not a judge or lawyer in the community who questions his word or his integrity; and he would rather tell the truth and lose than practice a deception and win.

Mr. Peyton has taken care of his money, and he is said to be in comfortable circumstances, but he evades all inquiries on the subject. The editor has been in his home, and it cannot be excelled for solid and substantial comfort. It is governed by a devoted wife, who is as unpretentious as Mr. Peyton himself. Such a man as Fountain Peyton sought to make a good school trustee, even in Washington, D. C. The appointment of Mr. Peyton meets with popular approval.

FIRE CAPTAIN

KICKS AGAINST

COLOR LINE

Engine Company No. 21 Truck Team Wins State Contest, But Men Get No Money Prizes or Credit—Train Horses for Contest, But Are at Once Forgotten.

**WHAT BECOMES OF
MONEY.**

Interesting Account of Crack Engine Company and Men Who Are Tired of Being the Victims of Color Prejudice.

After looking over all the fire barn stables in the city of Chicago, Engine Co. 21's team was selected by Dr. Leith, veterinary surgeon. This fine team was tried and given the chance to represent Chicago at the Illinois State Firemen's Tournament held at Blue Island. This team had been carefully trained and ably handled by the company's driver, but notwithstanding this fact the chief saw fit to put this team in the hands of a white driver, who had never seen the team, to say nothing of having handled them before. Yet they were so thoroughly trained that they won, anyway, regardless of handicaps. This Blue Ribbon team, that our boys of No. 21 may boast, are the winners of the State Championship gold medal and \$175 cash for half-mile run. Capt. Edmond D. McCahill, although white, is a true leader of his company, and is loud in his protest against the treatment accorded his company, who developed the team and the prize given to the white driver that handled them. Besides, the team was not treated as they should have been—possibly through jealousy or otherwise. However, the horses only did as they had been taught, namely, to win. The make-up of the present company of Engine Co. No. 21 is: Captain, Edmond D. Cahill; lieutenant, Joseph C. Wickliffe; Chas. Ellington, Ben F. Ramsey, Robert Hudson, Mathew Grier, Newton H. Curry, James Cross, John McNamara, George Jones and Charlie Jones. The horses are Babe and Charley, state champions. Truck horses, Black Prince, mates Stonewall and Crow. Black Prince is a noted robber. He can get in the feed box and back to his stall so quietly that he bears watching. The public is cordially invited to visit the company, which is situated on Taylor street between State and Plymouth court. The \$175 awarded the team has disappeared, no one knows where.

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**RACE NEEDS
JUDGE ON LOCAL
BENCH NOW**

Thirty-five Thousand Cases on Docket and Men and Women Are Forced to Remain in Jail While Judges Go on Vacations—Race Pays Taxes and Is Not Represented.

NOT ENOUGH JUDGES.

One Hundred Thousand Members of the Race and Not One Judge on the Bench Should Startle Every Voter to Action—Other Nations Represented—Why Not Us?

The court dockets of Chicago are congested—a congestion that is hard for the ordinary mind to conceive. There are today 35,000 cases which are uncalled. Let us gather the meaning of this unnatural condition. A summons of a court is one of the greatest powers within the use of organized government. It means the vested powers of the people within certain offices, to which every member of society is subject. Backing up a court summons is the entire police power of the city, state and nation. Court summonses must be obeyed. Delayed justice is nothing short of anarchy. Every information or indictment, the service process of a court is in a nature the demand upon some member of society, a restraint upon his liberty which calls for a sacrifice upon his part.

Thirty-five Thousand Cases Docketed.

Think of 35,000 cases against individuals, a large number of which are held in prison pending trial on one charge or another, and yet who are free are unable and unwilling to give them a legal trial. Not enough judges? Why not? Nothing is of more value than liberty to us; yet there are thousands who are denied the same freedom that we demand. Among those 35,000 untried cases there are hundreds against Afro-Americans.

Taxpayers Kick.

We are taxpayers, citizens and voters. Are we not good enough to represent the law which represents us?

We should have Afro-Americans as court judges—not as representatives of Afro-Americans, but as representatives of the law. We are represented by the law and we should represent the law. There are more than 100,000 Afro-Americans in Chicago and therefore we insist upon representation upon the bench as well as at the bar. Ranking with the best legal talent of the city, state and nation the Afro-American stands at the Chicago bar a credit to the profession, a tribute to the race for courage, manliness and intellect.

Too Few Judges.

Thirty-five thousand cases, we say, are untried. Too few judges; too many vacations? The energy of the trial judge is often used up in constant routine and detail. But while the

judge must rest shall justice delay?

The arm of justice is the most important of all functions of government. Justice should never delay. The fact of legal congestion in our courts of law is the evidence of needed reforms.

In remodeling this most important function of government we insist upon the election of the Afro-American as trial judges in our courts of law as a proper representation of voters and taxpayers of the city of Chicago.

Fountain Peyton Named for Board of Education.

Another great situation has been unveiled in Washington's picturesque life in the appointment by the District Supreme Court of Counsellor Fountain Peyton as a member of the Board of Education, to succeed Dr. Charles H. Marshall, whose term expires June 30. The contest was long-drawn-out and was not without some bitterness in some quarters, but it is the consensus of opinion that the Justices have made a most happy decision and the presence on the Board of Education of a man of Mr. Peyton's high character guarantees that the welfare of Washington's 100,000 Negroes will be ably cared for along educational lines. The appointment of Mr. Peyton is regarded as a signal victory for the cause of school reform in the District and is a distinct blow to the faction that insists upon the retention of Assistant Superintendent Roscoe Conkling Bruce, against the wishes of 90 per cent. of the substantial patrons of the colored schools. The adherents of Bruce fought for all there was in them and brought to bear every influence they had at their command—and failed utterly to control the situation at the crucial moment of their career. The advent of Mr. Peyton and the changes that are certain to follow within the next few months are said to mark the beginning of the end of the Bruce dynasty in the colored schools of Washington, which have been in a turmoil from the time he took hold of them eight years ago up to the present. An administration that has the active hostility of the masses can not be considered a success and when an official's usefulness is impaired to the breaking point through the lack of popular support, good judgment suggests that a change would be beneficial to all concerned. Without excitement, but with a fixed determination to inaugurate an era of reform in the schools, the people are going about the matter in a business-like way and shortly after the opening of Congress in December, there will be "something doing on the Hill."

Mr. Peyton is being warmly congratulated upon all sides. He has nothing to say for publication at this time, but it is probable that he will make a statement later on. He says he will give the school issues a careful study before attempting to act. His friends say he will adhere strictly to the path of civic righteousness and a "square deal." That is the safe position to take—and all that is necessary to remedy the mountain of evils that are now complained of in the school system.

Who and What Mr. Peyton.

Fountain Peyton is a lawyer and stands high at the bar of the District of Columbia. He is a native of Virginia, but has lived most of his life here. He was educated in the public schools of Washington, being graduated from Wayland Seminary, which was later removed to Richmond as the Virginia Union College. Following his graduation from Wayland in 1881, Mr. Peyton taught schools for six years, being located at various times in Baltimore and in counties in Maryland and Virginia. Passing a civil service examination, he gave up teaching and accepted an appointment in the city post-

office. While there he studied law, and graduated from the law department of Howard University in 1890. Last Saturday, when he was named for member of the Board of Education, marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of his admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. His career has been honorable and distinguished.

In politics, Mr. Peyton is styled as independent. He supported President Wilson in the campaign of 1912 and rendered effective service in a number of important states, besides contributing liberally to the campaign fund. He has never held office prior to this assignment, but has been prominently mentioned for the Recordship of Deeds and for posts under the Department of Justice. He is married and has five children. He will stand for a policy of reform in the schools and a strict application of the merit system in appointments, promotions and transfers, for the not closing of grades that ought to remain open and in force. We shall have much to say of Mr. Peyton as the issues develop. Some history is to be made in the next few months, and Mr. Peyton will be a large factor in the equation.

OFFICERS ROUEL AND BROWN CHICAGO'S PROUDEST.

Two Officers Who Are Making a Splendid Record on the South Side.

Officers C. G. Roull and Jas. Brown are two of the most popular men on the force on the South Side. They are able-bodied men and very capable of protecting themselves and others. Not only are they a fine-looking set of men, but they are intelligent officers.

Officers Rowell and Brown.

These two men represent the class of men who are on the force in this city. Chief of Police Healey can well afford to be proud of them. The Defender bows its hat to them.

MEMBER OF RACE ASSASSINATED BY 'AN ITALIAN'

Quarrel Over Trivial Matter—City Press Call It "Race War"—Italian Felt Because His Face Was White He Must Have All the Work.

Claiming that he had been insulted by William Hall, an Afro-American employed in the water pipe extension department, John Sposito, an Italian, shot and severely wounded him at West Grand avenue and Seneca street on Tuesday of this week. A dispute over some trivial matter arose between the Italian and Hall. Sposito claimed that Hall used vile and disparaging language towards him. One word brought on another, and the men clashed. Hall was getting the best of the argument when Sposito drew a revolver and fired. The bullet struck

Hall inflicting a painful but not fatal wound. In the excitement Sposito escaped, but was afterwards captured and lodged in the county jail. The affair was of an ordinary street kind that might occur anywhere at any time.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, however, with its characteristic desire to sensationalize anything that appears to be a conflict between the white and races, seized this opportunity for scare headlines conveying the impression that a race riot had occurred. It also sought to blame clash or "race conflict" to the employment of so many race men and women by the present city hall administration. The slightest investigation by a representative of the Chicago Defender disclosed the fact that the whole story as painted by the world's greatest newspaper was bolstered up to fit the prejudiced policy of this great (?) newspaper.

Time was when The Tribune could be relied upon to the fullest measure, but of late it has come to pass that "if you see it in The Tribune, you may know it is not so."

Mr. Hall lives at 1955 Carroll avenue on the West Side. He is married and has five children, the youngest of whom is two years and one month. The oldest is thirteen years. He has been employed in the water department about five months. Hall was operated on at the Passavant hospital. Three bullets were removed from his abdomen and the chances for his recovery are slight.

RESIGNS AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY.

Special to The New York Age. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—James A. Cobb, special assistant attorney in the Department of Justice, tendered his resignation on Saturday, August 14, and will enter into private practice of law about the middle of September.

Counselor Cobb was the first colored man to be employed as special assistant in the Department of Justice and he was the last one in the service. He has given all of his services in the office of the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, his specialty being the handling of cases brought under the pure food law. He has also handled a number of cases relating to naturalization matters and forfeiture of recognizances.

He was appointed by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, under the Roosevelt administration, and has served under three Presidents, four Attorneys General, and four United States attorneys.

W. W. Cooke is a superintendent of construction, in charge of the federal building at Chicago, and is a member of the Chicago Defender. He is entrusted with a similar work at Canton and Salem, Ohio. Both are attached to the field service of the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington. They are the only colored men in this branch of the federal service.



Chicago Defender (By Cary B. Lewis.)

Freeman Bureau, 3000 South State St., Phone, Douglass 8058, Automatic 75-233.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—Another "plum" fell from the Thompson administration tree. This time it was the Rev. A. J. Carey, pastor of Institutional A. M. E. church. Dr. Carey is to be an investigator in the corporation's office at a salary of \$2,400. The biggest appointment is yet to be announced, says rumor at the City Hall. It has already been offered, is the report that has reached the Freeman representative. The man is Attorney Edward H. Wright, first assistant corporation, salary \$5,000 per year. It is also stated that Hon. Edward H. Morris will be made a member of one of the boards. These appointments are made because of the support given Mayor Thompson by members of the race during his campaign in the primary and election. Messrs. Tipper and Humphrey have been given places paying \$100 per month. With Anderson, Wright, Carey, Morris and others in the Thompson cabinet, it is expected that the claim of the Negro will have a fair and impartial show in all things civic and political.

Political 1915

Office Holding

DON'T BE DECEIVED

The St. Louis Argus 3/5/15
A. H. FREDERICK

VOTE FOR

For President of the Board of Aldermen

TO HYDE PARK

August Henry Frederick is a real estate broker, 56 years of age. His service as member and leader of nearly every civic and charitable movement, of any importance in the city, qualifies him for the position of President of the Board of Aldermen.

He has been chairman of the Post-Dispatch Christmas Festivities for nine years.

He is a director in the Coliseum Company.

He is a member, and ex-president, of the Real Estate Exchange.

He was elected President of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges in Chicago in 1908.

He is a member of the Business Men's League, the Merchants' Exchange, City Club and many civic and charitable organizations.

He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and several fraternal orders.

He has always been an Equal Rights man, and does not favor class legislation.

He is Opposed to Segregation

OHIO NEGRO LAWYER IS CUMMINGS WINS IN ASST. ATTY. GENERAL BALTIMORE CAMPAIGN

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

The New York Age
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Edward C. Cummings, Baltimore, Md., has announced the appointment of Attorney Thomas E. Greene of Youngstown, Ohio, as assistant attorney general in his office.

Mr. Greene is a prominent colored attorney of the state. He was born in Naugatuck, Conn., March 19, 1882 and graduated from the public and high school of Ashtabula. In 1902 he entered Case School of Applied Science where he spent two years, after which he entered the Western Reserve Law School, graduating from there in 1907. While at Case and Reserve Colleges, he distinguished himself as a football player.

He successfully passed the bar examination before the Supreme Court of the state and entered upon the practice of law in Youngstown, Ohio. In 1908 he was elected enrolling clerk of the Ohio Senate, where he served for two years. Mr. Greene will enter upon his duties at once.

This is another evidence that the colored people of the state will be recognized in a substantial way under the administration of Governor-elect Frank B. Willis. The incoming administration fully realizes the solid support given the Republican ticket by the colored voters of the state, in the recent campaign. Thomas W. Fleming, the only colored member of the Republican State Executive Committee, and other leaders among the race in Ohio are elated over the appointment of Attorney Greene.

Six of "the Finest" Are Transferred to the Tenth Precinct (Hyde Park), and Are the First Policemen of Color to Travel Out of That Station Since Lieutenant Childs Was Desk Sergeant There.

TRANSFER GOOD MOVE.

Men Transferred Are Young, With Good Records for Efficiency—This and Other Changes Indicate that the General Honesty and Fitness of the Afro-American Members of the Force Is Slowly Being Recognized.

There was considerable excitement in the Police Department early last week when an order came from headquarters to transfer Officers Waldo Batson, William Franklin, Walter Jennings, King and Smith from the Eleventh to the Tenth Precinct. To the initiated the Eleventh Precinct means the station house at 50th and State street, and the Tenth Precinct means the station house at 83rd and Lake avenue, commonly called the Hyde Park Station. Whether the aristocratic residents of the exclusive Kenwood and Hyde Park district made a demand for these officers or whether an enlightened commanding officer recognized their general fitness may never be known, but the officers mentioned above are all Afro-Americans and the surprise of their transfer to this station is that it has charge of the aristocratic confines along the Midway and the stately buildings of the University of Chicago, but it is a fact that no Afro-American officer has traveled from the Hyde Park Police Station since the days when Lieutenant Childs was first a patrolman and then a desk sergeant there. Older citizens of Chicago generally connect the Hyde Park District

with the name of ex-Inspector Hunt, the diplomatic, faithful police officer a good man and true, but there were who is still awake, pilots the brother not quite as many policemen of color or sister to Rhodes or Langley or per- attached to the Chicago police force happens to Dearborn or Federal street during his time and it is hard to judge and offsets the necessity for calling him to his likes and dislikes along "the wagon" and giving some high racial lines, but it is a well known muck-a-muck a free ride. Reporters fact that a number of the commanding COLORED POLICE SERGEANT officers who succeeded him have had HONORED AT FUNERAL positive likes and dislikes along the color line, which has been discussed frequently in and out of the department. Meanwhile the six men, brave and true, are traveling their beat faithfully and reporting promptly.

Why Not a Step Further?

The report of increasing numbers of uniformed patrolmen and first and second-class detectives and other members of the police department gives sanction to the statement of several commanding officers that the Afro-American, irrespective of rank, is honest, efficient and with very few exceptions, displays marked ability. Another thing, they know how to obey orders. These things being true, why not send one or two of the true, tried men of the force with good cavalry records to the squad for instruction for service on the mounted detail. Every precinct with four or more officers can boast of one or more expert officers or ex-cavalrymen who would make as fine a showing upon a horse as he would on foot. Another line requiring the best service of careful and painstaking workpeople is that of police-woman. Any number of bright young women entered and passed the examination for appointment in this branch of the service, but up to going to press none of them have been appointed, strange to say, though no reason is given for their rejection.

35th and State Street.

Several citizens have been severely criticizing an article appearing in these columns last week, wherein a bystander interferes with a policeman in the discharge of his duty, and was promptly arrested. This was the right thing to do. The officers both in uniform and in plain clothes having charge of keeping order on these four corners have a gigantic task and the officious citizen who interferes with him, did he wear the uniform himself, would not do half as good. The motley conglomeration of humanity that infest these four corners from daylight to dawn is enough to try any man's patience and the commanding officers having the district in charge certainly display a wonderful forethought in the men they select to keep the peace. After the midnight hour the police man's troubles begin when all citizens of every condition and kind reach this by-way in various stages of hilarity and intoxication, it is then that

CAMBRIDGE PEOPLE SHOW MARKS OF RESPECT DURING FUNERAL OF COLORED POLICE OFFICIAL.

The Guardian
(Boston Globe, Dec. 1, 1914)
The funeral of F. Arthur Robinson, Cambridge's colored sergeant of police, took place yesterday afternoon, hundreds participating in a tribute of respect. St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church, Columbia street, was not large enough to hold the throng and many stood outside.

Mayor Good, Senator-Elect J. W. Bean, Acting Chief John F. Murray, Capt. James E. Murray, Michael J. Brennan and Patrick J. Hurley, Lieuts. Wm. H. McMenimen, James P. Hall and Fred M. Ellis, Sergts. John J. Canney and T. F. Leahy, and practically the entire night staff of the police, attended the service, as did members of the Fire Department, delegations from the Rod and Gun club, Mt. Maria Lodge of Masons and other colored organizations.

Rev. Walter D. McClane, rector of St. Bartholomew's, officiated. Music was by a quartet, assisted by the vested choir. Patrolmen John P. Neillan, Fred V. Collins, Anthony Dynan and Robert J. Douglass, Jr., who served on Sergt. Robinson's night shift of duty, represented the department as pallbearers. Two members of the Masons and two from the Rod and Gun club were the other bearers.

Sergt. Thomas P. Rowe, with six patrolmen, who served under Sergt. Robinson, formed an escort of honor. The patrolmen were Wm. J. Humphreys, Thos. J. Riley, Chas. J. McCann, Mortimer M. Hackett, D. W. O'Brien and Wm. M. McCool. There was also an escort of 75 Masons.

The funeral cortege passed up Columbia street, from the church, to Lafayette square and Massachusetts avenue, to Central square, past Station 2, with which Sergt. Robinson was connected, Franklin street, to Green, to Massachusetts avenue, to City Hall, where the escort stood at attention as the funeral passed.

The Salvation Army band played "Nearer, My God to Thee" as the cortege passed through Central square. At the Lafayette square engine house and also at the house of Chemical 1, adjoining the police station, the firemen lined up as the funeral passed. Hundreds of citizens stood in silent respect along the various streets.

Burial was at Cambridge cemetery. There was a profusion of floral tributes some of these tokens from friends of Sergt. Robinson were J. A.

RACE POLICEMEN ARE ORDERED

Caughan, a spray of white pinks; Wm. H. Colley, a coral wreath; from the choir guild of St. Bartholomew church, a small spray; Mutual Aid Police Association, of Cambridge, a high standing piece of mixed flowers; Cambridge Rod and Gun Club, a beautiful pillow of lilies and white roses; nieces, a pillow. The memorial service will be held on the 20th of December in St. Bartholomew's church at 11 a. m. All friends are invited.

And other nephews and nieces. Frederick Arthur Robinson was born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and came to Cambridge when quite a young man. He was appointed to the police force of this city by Mayor Fox, and was promoted to Sergeant in 1894, during the administration of Mayor Daly. After serving a little over 30 years he was retired last October, owing to poor health.



LATE POLICE SERGT. ROBINSON.
The Guardian



3/11/16.
Mr. Frederick H. Moody of Melrose, Mass., appointed special Policeman.—First Colored to Get Such Position.



E. H. WRIGHT GETS
\$5,000 POSITION

APPOINTED STOCK CLERK OF DAYTON CITY GARAGE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

DAYTON, O., March 9.—Thaddens W. Wheeler has been appointed a stock clerk at the city garage. He is the first colored man to be given a political appointment under the new form of government. Mr. Wheeler, who was graduated from the Steele High School in June, 1900, is a member of one of the oldest families in this city.

In 1903 he was named as deputy clerk of the Common Pleas and Circuit courts under Charles W. Bieser and renamed under John C. Good in 1906. He had charge of filing of coroner's inquest reports, naturalization of aliens and pensioners, and was custodian of the vault, duties that he performed with much credit to himself. He once attended the Y. M. C. A. night school under C. L. Billman.

Since 1909 he has been engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Wheeler was married July 11.

Former County Commissioner Named Corporation Counsel Aid.

Edward H. Wright, former county commissioner, was today appointed assistant corporation counsel at a salary of \$5,000 a year. Wright is the third member of the race to receive a position in the corporation counsel's office in the last two weeks. The others were L. H. Anderson, also named an assistant corporation counsel, and the Rev. Archibald James Carey, who was made chief investigator.

Mr. Wright fills the vacancy that occurred when Charles M. Haft was made first assistant corporation counsel.

These appointments are very pleasing to the readers of The Chicago Defender, but the people of Chicago do not desire any overcrowding of any department with Afro-Americans. The more the better, Mr. Thompson, but please remember that there are other departments besides the City Law Department.

APPOINTMENTS

The St. Louis Argus
7/19/16.
The time is at hand for appointments for heads of the several departments in the city government. Among the important places to be filled by appointment is that of Park Commissioner. The Negroes of the city are interested in this appointment. We want a broad and "big" man to fill this important place. If the standard set by the commissioner of this department is maintained, we are sure the successful candidate will cover the scope we desire. Class distinction should be wiped out. The "color line" which does not appear in the tax assessment should not be conspicuous in the necessities and commodities purchased thereby. We cannot justly censure the Mayor for past iniquities in this department, but we do expect and have confidence that he will atone for them by seeing that a just and unbiased man is appointed.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 21 TRUCK TEAM WINNERS OF STATE CONTEST



Engine Co. No. 21, C. F. D.—Capt. Edmond D. McCahill; Lieutenant, Joseph C. Wickliffe; Charles Ellington, Ben F. Ramsey, Robert Hudson Mathew Grier, Newton H. Curry, James Cross, John McNamara, George Jones, Charles Jones.

Horses: State champions, Charley and Babe. Trick horses, Black Prince, mates Stonewall and Crow.

JACKSON ELECTED TO NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL

The New York Age
12/18/16.
Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.—W. H. Jackson, Jr., who is a Sunday School teacher, is stock clerk of one of the leading business houses in the city.

Mr. Jackson has been on the City Republican Committee for twenty-seven

1915
The Holding
MERE MATTER OF JUSTICE

City offices are to be filled in the near future by appointment. One is the position of Associate City Counsellor, and the other is Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen. These two positions, Negroes are candidates for.

We understand that the appointing officers are complaining that the Negroes cannot agree among themselves and come as a unit with the endorsement for one man for each place. Of course, a unit on any one candidate would be impossible. But we do not think that should be a reason for not appointing a Negro to the place. We have men who are aspiring for these offices who are fully qualified to fill the office they seek. We have helped in the electing of the Republican ticket; we have been promised these two offices, and we are expecting them. It is a mere matter of justice that we should receive some of the spoils of war.

We believe that we are voicing the sentiment of the best element of our population when we urge the appointment of a Negro to each of those positions, as a matter of simple justice.

Rochester, N.Y. Demo. Chronicle

Taft Gives Message of Hope to Colored People

A delegation of colored citizens, headed by R. B. Montgomery, called at the Pfister hotel and were presented to ex-President Taft shortly after noon Saturday. The delegation consisted of Miss Marie A. Burgette, one of the leading colored girls of the city, Attorney J. G. Thurman and John A. Hall, editor of The Milwaukee Post-Wisconsin's colored weekly. Miss Burgette presented Prof. Taft with a handsome bouquet of American beauties in behalf of the colored citizens of Milwaukee, which was graciously received. Mr. Montgomery, who is always has been a strict adherent of Mr. Taft remarked that he had gone down with the ship in 1912 to which Mr. Taft remarked, "Was it a painful death? To Attorney Thurman the ex-president jocularly remarked that one time it was alleged that he too was a lawyer. Mr. Hall spoke in appreciation of the things which Mr. Taft had done for the race in the past, and in response the ex-president said: "I am a trustee of Hampton university, and it has been my good fortune to have visited your Tuskegee. I am convinced that in the policy of these excellent schools lies the success of the people. These schools are solving the problem and upon their policies I can see the brightest of futures. My message to your people is a message of hope."

HOPE YET FOR COLORED MAN

Says It's in Republican Party.

Bishop Alexander Walters told the large audience at Zion Methodist Church last evening that he had returned to the Republican party after a useless search for equal opportunity for the colored race in the Democratic party. The reception and musicale in honor of the treasury of the Walters Institute, at Warren, Ark., will receive much. J. W. Thompson, who presided last evening, is one of the directors and will receive further contributions. A paper on the institution and its aims was read by Mrs. William Sprague. Miss Elvora Garrison, of Boston, spoke of his trip through the "black belt of the South." Solos were sung by J. W. Thompson, Jr., Miss Marie Kent, Miss Mary Holmes and Mrs. Walter Durham. A violin selection was played by Howard Lee, accompanied by Vivian Thompson. Rev. L. M. Brown gave the invocation following the opening song, "America." Refreshments were served. The committee in charge was Mrs. W. A. Sprague, Mrs. John G. Lee, Mrs. Elliott Sprague, Miss Mary Holmes, Mrs.

Carrie Roles, Mrs. George Gibbs, Mrs. William Wallace, Mrs. B. N. Sims and J. W. Thompson.

DANIEL J. MACON IS APPOINTED SPEAKER'S MESSENGER

Major R. R. Jackson, Representative in the 49th General Assembly from the Third district, Daniel J. Macon was appointed messenger to Speaker David J. Shannahan of that body on Thursday of this week.

(Special to Chicago Defender.)

Springfield, Ill., March 5.—Through the efforts of Major R. R. Jackson, Representative in the 49th General Assembly from the Third district, Daniel J. Macon was appointed messenger to Speaker David J. Shannahan of that body on Thursday of this week.

This is a signal recognition, being the first time a member of the Negro race has attained this important position. Ten nominations were made in the Republican caucus for the place and upon vote Mr. Macon, through the generalship of Major Jackson, received the majority vote. Mr. Macon is a resident of the 2nd ward and has been prominently identified politically in that section for a number of years.

The postoffice at Lucy, in the county, which was established sometime ago, will be re-established. Assistant Postmaster General Roper has notified Congressman Charles E. Edwards that he will send an inspector to Lucy to investigate and take up the matter with the residents of that vicinity, with a view to the re-establishing of the office.

The above postoffice is located among the thrifty class of colored people. For years prior to its discontinuance, it has had a colored postmaster. On account of race prejudice, the present congressman had it abolished thus discommoding hundreds of patrons. The department has seen the injustice of it, hence the above action. A congressman should be a man of broad views.

NEGRO LENT BY INDIANAPOLIS

Detective Borrowed by St. Louis to Raid Gamblers; Three Shot in Fight.

(Special to The Indianapolis News) ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Three negroes were shot in a fight at Jefferson avenue and Walnut street at noon today after an

argument presumed to have grown out of negro gambling raids, according to a police report.

The arrests resulted from the activities of a negro detective from Indianapolis, borrowed by Chief Young and operating under the alias of Frank Brown.

The negro policemen said they had trouble in getting negro "stool pigeons" into the games, because they were known, and their testimony would be virtually worthless, even if the negro gamblers were arrested.

Chief Young wrote to police officials at Indianapolis, it was said, and asked that a negro detective be assigned to special work in St. Louis, and the request was granted.

Brown came to St. Louis and was turned loose to gather evidence, which he brought to Chief Young. Brown reported that in a game on the levee he found one of the St. Louis negro special officers "banking" and played long enough to lose several dollars.

HOPKINS RE-ELECTED WITH MAJORITY OF 300

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 9.—City Councilman John O. Hopkins was re-elected to the City Council from the Sixth ward in the municipal election Saturday, with 300 votes to spare. The successful candidate received a goodly number of white votes. The Republicans also elected the mayor, eight out of twelve members of council and other city officials.

Dr. Hopkins was first elected two years ago. During his term he has succeeded in getting the race consideration in many matters affecting its interests. Less than a week ago he succeeded in having the City Council pass an ordinance barring such race-hating plays as "The Birth of a Nation," "The Nigger" and "The Clansman."

COLORED ALDERMAN WINS IN ANNAPOLIS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 14.—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court knocking out the "grandfather clause" in the municipal election law for Annapolis and in the Oklahoma constitution resulted in the election of J. Albert Adams, colored, as one of the two aldermen from the Fourth Ward.

Mr. Adams was a member of the Board of Aldermen at the time the Maryland Legislature adopted the law disfranchising practically all of the colored voters in municipal elections. Adams runs a saloon, summer resort and undertaking business here. He is also a member of a number of fraternal bodies.

Marland has two other colored city councilmen—Harry S. Cummings, who represents the 17th ward of Baltimore, and Nehemiah Henry of Cambridge.

COLORED MAN SUPT. OF P. O.

Alexander King, a colored man, holds a position as assistant superintendent of the Wall St. Post Office of N. Y. This station handles more mail than any other sub-station. Mr. King has been in the postal service for 22 years and has been holding his present position since 1907.

NORTH CAROLINA FIREMEN MEET

Annual State Tournament Featured by Many Important Events

PLUMMER RE-ELECTED PRES.

Special Races and Other Contests Showed Efficiency of Volunteer Firemen.

(By R. E. Wimberly)

Tarboro, N. C., August 23.—Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the annual meeting of the North Carolina Volunteer Firemen Association was called to order by President John A. Plummer of Warrenton, N. C., in the Court House at Tarboro. The meeting ran from August 17 to 19, inclusive.

The chaplain, Rev. W. Goins of Washington, offered a very earnest prayer. Mayor J. P. Keech gave the welcome address on behalf of the town, extending the visitors a hearty welcome into our city.

Response was made by Mr. R. Bryant, formerly of this county. The address of welcome on behalf of the white citizens was delivered by Mr. S. S. Nash.

He dwelt largely upon the qualities of a good fireman, thus: courage, bravery, self-control, etc.

Dr. S. P. Wright of Salisbury, responded.

Mr. J. H. Day delivered the address on behalf of the colored citizens, which was responded to by President Plummer.

A very interesting paper was read by Mrs. Carrie L. Battle, subject, "The Faithfulness of the Firemen." Beautiful solos were rendered by Miss Dancy, Mr. Killebrew and Miss Irwin of Jacksonville, Fla.

On Wednesday morning a parade was formed, passing through the principal streets of Tarboro and

Princeville. It is the consensus of opinion that it was the best parade ever conducted by the firemen.

The hook and ladder contest took place at three o'clock, Concord winning the first prize and Tarboro the second. Tarboro which has been in the lead for the past three years lost its grip on first place when the ladder man lost his balance and fell. He later regained his hold but the fall gave Concord the advantage.

Henderson took the horse race, which was quite an interesting feature of the day.

Thursday at eleven o'clock the Hose Reel contest took place, in which the Wilson Hose and Reel Company took first honors, winning the prize. The grab was made in twenty three seconds.

The foot race took place after the reel was won by a member of the State company of Winston-Salem, N. C.

The day's amusements were ended by an exhibition of the white fire department of Tarboro, with Pete, one of the fastest fire horses in the state.

At one thirty Friday racing at the fair grounds was a popular feature, as was a decisive ball game at four p. m., between Tarboro and Rocky Mount, which ended in favor of the Rocky Mount team.

The firemen say the meeting at Tarboro was the best ever witnessed. About twenty companies were represented.

All of the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing term: J. S. Plummer, Warrenton, president; Dr. F. S. Williston, Salisbury, first vice-president; L. L. Battle, Rocky Mount, second vice-president; J. G. Latta, Winston-Salem, treas.; C. S. L. A. Taylor, Charlotte, financial secretary; Peter Collins, Warrenton, recording and corresponding secretary.

TO EMPLOY COLORED BANDS

Alderman Igstaedter Receives Assurance That City Will Use New Amsterdam Bands.
That the two bands of the New Amsterdam Musical Association, led respectively by Messrs. Fred W. Simpson and E. E. Thompson, which have recently had their try-outs before city authorities, will be employed by the city for some concerts at recreation centers during the Summer, has been assured the New York News during the last few days. Among those

working zealously to that end was Alderman Oscar Igstaedter.

ANDERSON'S RECORD AS COLLECTOR COMMENDED

Highly Praised by Commissioner of Internal Revenue

The New York Times
OTHER PROMINENT MEN WRITE

Otto T. Bannard and William E. Lewis among Those to Speak Highly of Mr. Anderson's Performance of Duty.

That Charles W. Anderson was removed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, New York along with other Republican officeholders last week, to meet political exigencies and for no other reason, has been made evident by the many letters of praise received by Mr. Anderson from Administration officials and friends since announcement was made that he had tendered his resignation.

Aside from being generally regarded as a most efficient Collector of Internal Revenue and one of the best, if not the best, in service, Mr. Anderson enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most popular officeholders in the State of New York:

In acknowledging receipt of his letter of resignation, W. H. Osborne, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, wrote as follows:

My dear Mr. Collector:
Your letter of the second instant was brought to me at my apartments this morning where I have been confined for more than a week with an attack of la grippe. I am going to try to go down South tomorrow and see if I cannot recuperate. I don't think I have been so weak for twenty years.

Your letter is an exceedingly manly one and I appreciate it. I hope your future will be contented and prosperous. Sometime when I am in New York I will try to let you know.

With my kindest regards, I am,
Truly yours,
W. H. OSBORN,
Commissioner.

Otto T. Bannard, banker, was another well-known man to write a letter to Mr. Anderson praising him for his highly creditable record as Collector. Mr. Bannard's letter follows:

The New York Trust Company
26 Broad Street.
New York, March 5, 1911:

Dear Charlie:
You are entirely at liberty to use my name and this is an appropriate time to congratulate you upon your magnificent service.

It has been a notable performance on your part, a credit to yourself, your Party and your Race and stands out conspicuously. There could have been no better Collector and mighty few would have done so well.

With best wishes for your future service,

(Signed) OTTO T. BANNARD.
Hon. Charles W. Anderson,
Custom House Building,
New York.

The following compliment was paid Mr. Anderson by William E. Lewis, editor of the *Morning Telegraph*:

My dear Mr. Anderson:

I doubt when we both left the State of Ohio, the home of all just and proper men, that either of us believed that you would be in a position to collect and I with a pressing need of paying the income tax as set forth in the accompanying return. More advancement to you, and continued power to me to do it!

I am told by those competent to know, among them Mr. Daniel Kane and my brother, Alfred Henry Lewis, who seems to have the same information, that you are the wisest of all living men on the income tax. What I object to principally in the situation is that it took me the better part of two days to figure out just what to charge and what not, and also required great strength of mind to set down what I have. I could earn the tax twice over by using the same amount of time and application in any one of three ways.

With my continued best regards and the hope which now amounts to a belief that the great father at Washington will continue you where you belong, I am, as ever,
Faithfully yours,
W. E. LEWIS.

Other letters recently received by Mr. Anderson from Commissioner W. H. Osborne, in which the Collector was highly complimented for the efficient manner in which he conducted the affairs of his office, were as follows:

Charles W. Anderson, Esq.,
Collector 2d District,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:
This office is in receipt of a letter from Stuart Patterson, under date of February 1, 1915, in which he speaks in enthusiastic terms of the facility with which a claim for refund for excessive taxes withheld at the source had been handled by your office, the claim having been filed with you on Friday, January 29, and a check received from the Bankers Trust Company before noon on Saturday, January 30, the Bankers Trust Company having been authorized by you to refund this amount to him.

I am writing you this simply to say that the efficiency exhibited by

your office in this instance is very pleasing to me, and also for the purpose of showing you that such efficiency is not a taxpayer.

Respectfully,
(Signed) W. H. OSBORN,
Commissioner.

Charles W. Anderson, Esq.,
Collector 2d District,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:
Relative to the action taken by you to facilitate the handling of the new revenue stamps during the early part of December, when an immense amount of additional labor was imposed on your office owing to the unprecedented demand for these stamps, and am gratified to learn that you handled the situation in such a satisfactory manner.

The instructions prepared by you for the guidance and information of dealers selling wines, liqueurs, etc., in your district, are very comprehensive and will no doubt be of great assistance to the government in collecting the proper amount of tax.

I desire to thank you for your interest in these matters and to assure you that I appreciate the manner in which you overcome the obstacles which arose during the very strenuous period in the early part of December.

Respectfully,
(Signed) W. H. OSBORN,
Commissioner.

Mr. Anderson will hold office until his successor qualifies.

DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTER.

The Dallas Express
HENRY BAKER, PORTER ON WEST BOUND ROCK ISLAND RECEIVES PAINFUL INJURIES—NOTES OF LANGSTON UNIVERSITY—CITY ELECTION PASS OFF QUIETLY.

PORTER WOUNDED.

Hon. Freeman L. Martin Visits City on Political Business—Local and Personal Notes Worth Reading.

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 17.—The Board of Education was practically re-elected, hence Prof. J. H. A.

Brazelton will hold down High school for another I. Davis is re-modeling The Hon. William Harrison the city. He was invited to an address to one of the most society clubs in Kansas City, last week. Mr. Harrison is in demand as a speaker who has equals and no superiors. The new democratic postmaster, Claude Weaver, took charge of the postoffice last week and he at once dismissed each and every colored carrier connected with the force. Miss Maude Fontanott, of Grayson, Okla., still lingers with us and the society is being enriched by her presence. She still remains with her sister, Mrs. Lessie Fobes, at 1024 E. Tenth street. Buy the Dallas Express and keep posted on the race doings over the country. Mr. Henry Baker, porter on the west-bound Rock Island railroad from Oklahoma City, met with a very serious accident last Saturday while returning home having been knocked in the head with a piece of iron from the hands of a hobo who had been put off his car. Hon. Freeman L. Martin, of Tulsa, Okla., was in the city last Monday. He called and interviewed the governor. Bro. Martin is after a certain political plum soon to drop. He possesses the right political faith, if the integrity and ability is in him. Prof. J. H. Hogan, of Langston, Okla., was here last Saturday. He said the university was preparing for the commencement in grand style and as they have never done before. The State Board of Education recently appointed by Governor Williams, has shown no signs of the course they will pursue with particular reference to the presidency of Langston University. Prof. Inman E. Page has held down the place for 16 years. In company with Prof. Hogan were Prof. E. M. Watson and Prof. P. W. Watman, all professors in the university. Miss Bessie Floyd, of Chandler, Okla., was here Saturday visiting her parents. Miss Georgella Cage, of Arcadia, was here. Mr. Owen Sheppard returned from Wichita Falls, Texas. The State Baptist Executive Board sitting at Muskogee last Thursday, located the Baptist Orphan Home at Oklahoma City. The city election passed off quietly with Republicans electing the head of the ticket and the Democrats taking the two commissioners.

ANDERSON GIVEN HIGH HONORS

Famous Internal Revenue Collector on Mayor Mitchell's Committee
The New York Times
Collector Chas. W. Anderson has been appointed as the representative of his race on Mayor Mitchell's committee of unemployed. On the particular sub-committee of which the famous Collector is a member are Judge Elbert L. Gary, George W. Perkins, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. On the list of diners tomorrow at the Merchant's Association dinner given by Judge Gary is also the name of Collector Anderson.

Political - 1915

Office Holding

OFFICER G. HEISER PROTECTS DAUGHTER AT HYDEPARK HOTEL

Southern White Woman Robs Girl of Pay and Father Ascertains the Trouble—Proprietor of Hotel Strikes Officer After Calling Him Vile Names—Police Captain Had Nerve to Tell Officer to Stay In His District.

MOORE BOOKED FOR STRIKING OFFICER.

The Case of Moore Up Before Judge Wells—Officer Heiser Is Suspended by Order of Chief Healey—Race Leaders to Watch the Case When Called Before Trial Board.

Recently Miss Ollie Heiser worked for Mrs. Carnale, who resides at the Hyde Park hotel. Miss Heiser quit and the southern lady, who resides in Memphis, Tenn., when she is home, decided that she would pull off some of her southern stunts and refused to pay the girl. Several attempts to collect pay were of no avail, and Miss Heiser appealed to her father, who is a policeman. One day last week her father, Geo. S. Heiser, went to the hotel with his daughter to ascertain what might be the trouble. Thursday was the eventful day. They gained admission to the hotel and went to the third floor by means of the annex elevator.

Answering the knock at her door, Mrs. Carnale said to Officer Heiser, "Officer, I am glad that you came and wish that you would come in and have a talk with me." Entering he inquired what the trouble was.

Refuses to Pay Girl Wages.

She explained that the girl had quit her service and because she was unable to get one to work for her she would not pay Miss Heiser a penny. Yet she admitted that she owed the girl. "I would not pay her to save her life." "Lady, there is a law in the

state of Illinois and the city of Chicago that will compel you to pay her for what time she was in your service," explained the father. Mrs. Carnale asked how was she to know that and was told that she could find it out through the court if she wished.

Calls Hotel Proprietor.

She expressed her wish to consult the proprietor, Mr. Moore, and asked the officer to step into the hallway while she changed her dress. As he did so she said to his daughter, "Come in Ollie, I want to talk with you."

When the door was closed Heiser heard her call his daughter all sorts of names and say, "How dare you bring a nigger policeman into this building? If you were in Tennessee I would tar and feather you." Miss Heiser replied that she was not in Tennessee but that she was in the city of Chicago. This enraged the southern woman and she shouted at the top of her voice, "You nasty, stinking nigger." Words flew and Mrs. Carnale threatened to slap Miss Ollie's face.

In the meantime Mr. Moore came and knocked on the door, speaking to the officer, who told him that the women were having it out. Moore went in and proceeded to abuse the girl same as the woman did. Things grew so hot that the girl called for the protection of her father and when he entered Mr. Moore and Mrs. Carnale were standing inside the door of the south bed room. Moore questioned the right of Heiser being there, and if he had a warrant for the lady. No, Heiser had no warrant, he came to make no arrest, he had only come to find out what the reason was his daughter could not be paid. Mrs. Carnale told Moore that she did not want "that thing" in there. Moore informed her that he would get him out d—n quick. He walked over to the phone and called up Capt. Lavin of the Hyde Park station, asking him whether he had an officer No. 3174, and Lavin requested him to let the officer talk to him. Heiser told Lavin that he was from the Fourth precinct and that he was up there to protect his daughter and to find out why she

couldn't be paid. At this juncture Mrs. Carnale interrupted.

Moore Slaps Heiser and Is Arrested.

"I don't want a nigger talking over my phone." Moore snatched the receiver out of the officer's hand and struck him in the face. He was then placed under arrest. There was a tussle and Moore hit the officer again, saying that he wouldn't let a 'nigger' officer arrest him, to which Heiser told him that one would this time. He pushed him out the door and took him down stairs. Then Moore said, "I will accept your arrest," and asked to be taken to the station in a taxicab. Officer Heiser consented providing that Moore paid the taxi bill.

On reaching the first floor Moore went to his office and began doing something else, but the officer followed him in his office. Then when they went to the curb Moore seen a crowd gathering and offered to walk, but again it came to his mind that Heiser was not white and would walk with him. By that time the taxi came along. Entering the station every one shook hands with Moore.

Lavin Abuses Heiser.

The desk sergeant asked what the trouble was. Heiser replied, "I have this man under arrest." Then Lavin stepped up. Looking Heiser over from head to foot he stepped back a few paces and said, "What business have you here? You don't belong in this district. We don't want any niggers to come out here and tend to our business. We have men of our own at this station. You ought to be locked up." He was told that he was the captain of the station and if he seen fit to then lock him up. Turning to the desk sergeant, Heiser said book this man for striking and resisting an officer. Then Lavin asked when Heiser wanted the case tried. When told to try it when he saw fit he told the sergeant to try the case at one o'clock Friday so that he could be there and also that he would see that Heiser went before the trial board. Moore then told Lavin that he would spend one thousand dollars to see that Heiser was brought before the board and lose his job. Moore signed his own bond and all left the station. Heiser went to the Coliseum and was there informed by Sergeant Glenn that the station was calling him.

He called his own station and was then told to call Hyde Park. On calling the Hyde Park station he learned that the case had come up that afternoon. Moore wanted a jury trial and wanted the case set for Tuesday, the 28th, in Judge Wells' court.

Heiser Suspended By Chief Healey.

At 4:30 Captain Smith called Heiser

up at his residence and asked him if he had been informed as to his suspension. As he had not he was requested to come to the station where Healey's order was read. Heiser handed in his keys and star. Does Moore run the police department? Does Captain Lavin?

This is the same sort of a case that happened at the sinking of the Eastland. A race officer was attacked by a woman. She called him everything her tongue got on. Her escort pulled her away and she came back. She was arrested and brought to trial. The judge dismissed the case. These men have passed civil service and as long as they do their duty as to the law they deserve the backing of the citizens. If Chief Healey refuses to give them a square deal then there is another authority.



Officer George Heiser.

M'CRACKEN THE LAST COLORED SECRETARY

Washington, March 11.—When the sixty-third Congress came to an end on March 4, the only colored secretary to a member of either house of Congress passed out of office. He is Frederick D. McCracken of St. Paul, Minn., for a number of years secretary to Congressmen F.C. Stevens. The latter was defeated last November after rounding out nearly eighteen years in Congress.

Mr. McCracken not only looked after Mr. Stevens' interests with fidelity, but always quietly worked for the interests of the race when

adverse legislation was aimed at the Negro. Probably no man in Washington did more to ferret out the segregation practices in the various departments and give the result of his findings to newspapers, daily and weekly.

At the Capitol, Mr. McCracken had many friends, which included Southerners who came with the idea at first that a colored man could only fill a menial position. He has returned to his home in St. Paul.

J. O. HOPKINS RE-ELECTED TO CITY COUNCIL

Wilmington, Del., Voters Send Popular Pharmacist to Council for Second Time—Has Votes to Give Democratic Opponent.

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Wilmington, Del., June 11.—City Councilman John O. Hopkins was re-elected from the Sixth Ward in the municipal election Saturday. His Democratic opponent, William D. Morrow, made a particularly energetic campaign against Dr. Hopkins, but the latter had 300 votes to spare. The successful candidate received a goodly number of white votes. The Republicans also elected their candidate for mayor and eight out of the twelve members of the city council and other city officials. Dr. Hopkins was first elected two years ago. During his term he has succeeded in getting the race consideration in many matters affecting its interests. Less than a week ago he succeeded in having the city council pass an ordinance barring such race-hating plays as "The Birth of a Nation," "The Nigger," and "The Clansman." Councilman Hopkins was born in Kent county, Maryland, but has resided here since he was a mere tot. He is a graduate of the Howard high school and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, finishing at the latter school in 1908. With Dr. Conwell Banton he conducts a successful drugstore at Twelfth and Walnut streets. He is also proprietor of a moving picture theater.

WIGGINS REELECTED BALIFF

Wilmington, Del., July 11.—William Wiggins, colored, was re-elected baliff of the City Councilman. He had no opposition. Councilman John O. Hopkins was his sponsor.

ROYALL AND BOLDEN POLL HEAVY VOTE BUT ARE BEATEN

Colored Candidates, However, Cause Defeat of G. O. P.
in 31st Aldermanic and 21st Assembly Districts

REPUBLICANS MAKE MANY GAINS IN STATE

Tammany's Victory in City and County Tuesday Offset by
Staggering Blow Given Wilson's Administration
in Other Sections

voters evinced the dawn of a new era. It was most assuredly commendable for voter and candidate in the effort now a matter of history, and of a kind that involves the political status of the colored brother of New York City. The Chamber at Albany from the 21st Assembly District. It may be true that he is temporarily denied that privilege, but it does not blast the future hopes where he enjoys the right of franchise. And then, too, people in and out of New York watch with eager anxiety the way the fact that John M. Royall beat his adversary. Hyman Pouker, who two years ago was the opponent of Jas. H. Anderson, carries with a significance peculiar interest the election of Tuesday last, as well as did the whites, by Mr. Royall's followers. And not cause two of New York City's most able representatives were in the field to elect McKee, a campaign for and by competing against great odds for the colored man will at once begin. The total vote cast for John M. Royall's Alderman of the 31st Aldermanic District was 878; for Hyman Pouker, 760; for McKee, 1,580, thus giving McKee, the successful candidate, a majority over both Royall and Pouker of 118. Rev. Bolden's representation. As a nucleus to the vote against H. C. Mitchell for the Assembly, Messrs. John M. Royall and Rev. R. M. Bolden offered themselves as sacrifices upon the altar of time and candidates were elected to the most important offices, it is true, but the reason that must be appreciated is that the voters of the Presidential campaign will surely be in overwhelming victory for the Republican party locally and nationally. In a way they are defeated. But on the other hand the progress of the race politically is advanced. And the lesson taught to both parties is one of the high, low, great and small lose a warning and signifies that in their future reckoning and selection of candidates recognition must be given and appreciation shown for the colored voter's strength. His abilities and capabilities have proven to be of worth to both parties and an inspiration to the voters for higher political attainment. And the campaign of the two colored candidates, hereafter it was, earnestly waged, is one that must take its place in history. For never before was there such a campaign waged by the colored people for their own as that of 1915. And the profound interest shown by the local

houses of the State Legislature. So marked a sentiment in so many large States gives an intimation of voters' views on the national situation. Hundreds of thousands of voters who cast Wilson ballots in 1912 have taken the only opportunity offered them to express their dissatisfaction with Democratic national rule. The ballot has spoken, addressing its disapproval to Washington indirectly, it is true, through the intermediary of local candidates, yet so generally that the true destination of its message cannot be mistaken. The result in Kentucky, Democratic, has yielded so meagre a Democratic victory with so considerable a falling off from the majority won in 1914 as to furnish further evidence of the fall in the standing of the Administration, to say nothing of his attitude to the colored people who voted for him in 1912.

COLORED ATTORNEY GETS
A JUICY STATE PLUM

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 10.—Wilbur E. King, colored, attorney, of Columbus, was appointed supervisor of the "loan shark" bureau of the State Banking Department today by Harry T. Hall, State Superintendent of Banks. The salary is \$2,500. King is a Republican and for fifteen years was an assistant in the office of the Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County.

The new bureau under King will have jurisdiction over persons or companies loaning money on chattel mortgages or assignments of wages at interest rates of not more than 8 per cent. Licensed pawnbrokers are excepted. Walter C. Jacobs of Columbus and Colonel F. M. Sterrett of Troy already have been appointed inspectors in the bureau. Since the so-called "loan shark" law went into effect, August 11, they have issued ninety-three licenses to companies in twenty-five Ohio cities.

The law under which the bureau will operate forbids charging more than 3 per cent interest a month, with an additional allowance of \$1 inspection fee for loans of less than \$50. No assignment of more than 50 per cent of salary or wages is valid, under the law, and both husband and wife must give written assent to assignments.

A PARK OF THREE ACRES IS
PURCHASED FOR COLORED
PEOPLE.

Other Notes of Interest of the City

Marlin, Texas, Sept. 16.—Mrs. L. D. Barnes, in Falls street, is doing a good business selling dry goods and ready-to-wear clothing. Miss Cora Clark is visiting in Dallas and Fort Worth. Mrs. Shavers of Pittsburg, has improved very much since coming to Marlin for her health. Mrs. Holston of Highbank, died Saturday night, and

was buried Sunday. Falls County Undertakers had charge of remains. Mr. William Sapp on Commerce St., died Wednesday and was buried Thursday. Dr. Chandler is nicely situated on Wood street, in the rear of Prof. Burkley's dry goods store. The reporter made a business trip to Waco last week. Miss Buelah Kisse returned from Ft. Worth and Waco. Mrs. Marsella Westley of Caldwell, is visiting Mrs. Pollard. Miss Gertrude Darmistaken. The result in Kentucky, Democratic, has yielded so meagre a Democratic victory with so considerable a falling off from the majority won in 1914 as to furnish further evidence of the fall in the standing of the Administration, to say nothing of his attitude to the colored people who voted for him in 1912.

Constitution Created in Ranks of Colored Men Now in Civil Service Employment by Progressive and Unceasing Assaults of Southern President's Local Leaders of the Waters Appointment Pool

That the Woodrow Wilson administration will stop its wholesale dismissal of colored men from the Government service, whether Republican or Democratic, only when one of them can boast that he holds a representative position, seems to be borne out by the proceedings of the last few days. Since the forced resignation of Collector Chas. W. Anderson from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue most of the colored people holding responsible and representative positions in the New York districts have either been dismissed or demoted. Three colored guagers, it is announced, will walk the plank on the first of the coming month. The colored inspectors still in the revenue service within the last few weeks are others among those who have been either dismissed or transferred. A colored woman who held a responsible stenographic position and rated as deputy revenue collector has been handed her resignation. On last Saturday Ralph W. Langston, for many years one of the pillars of local colored Democracy, who was appointed to his position as deputy collector by the Wilson administration a little over a year ago, was put out of office. It is said that Mr. Langston was notified some time previously that his resignation, to take effect on June 15, would be acceptable. To this Mr. Langston is said to have demurred. Failing to send in his resignation, he was summarily ousted, it is stated. The rumor is persistent in certain quarters that Bishop Alexander Walters could have the appointment of Recorder of Deeds if he wished it. It was further stated that he was going to take it, since his friend, Lawyer

Albert Cosey, of New Jersey, has been recently disbarred and could not take it. Those in position to know say that Mr. Wilson would not appoint any colored man to office if he figured there was a chance of his being confirmed. Peter J. Smith, the other colored man appointed by the Wilson administration to a deputy position in Boston, is also said to be expecting his dismissal at any time.

Attorney Thomas W. Fleming, of Cleveland, O., was among those elected as members of the city council of that city. He was elected from the eleventh ward on a non-partisan ticket, five other candidates in the field, all of whom were white except himself. He had some show all right, while the white folks were settling the matter between themselves. With respects to Booker T.



THOMAS W. FLEMING.
THE TRUTH ABOUT
HALLER

There are some men who have been tried whom the Negro voter knows just what to expect. Julius Haller, candidate for 24th ward in the 24th ward is one of the few men on the Republican ticket who is in this class. He is a real estate man, opposed to segregation, or any class legislation. He was one of the two men in a Republican Council, a few years ago, who supported Donavant, a Negro, for sergeant-at-arms to the last, against the Democrat that won. Naturally he supported Ralph Turner for the same position. He can be depended upon and every voter should see that his name is left unscratched on the ballot next Friday. Note carefully the 24th ward.

Nov. 16, 1915
The Freeman

Political-1915

Office Holding

A COLORED INSPECTOR.

Doubtlessly Commissioner Hartigan of the Weights and Measures Bureau is fully aware of the disposition of the white merchants all over the city to treat the colored purchaser as a fool specially created and sent their way for the purpose.

Perhaps Commissioner Hartigan thinks his inspectors are doing effective work throughout the Harlem colored district and keeping the robber-inclined merchant at the minimum of dishonesty. But they are not! And no blame to the inspectors, either. We think they are trying to do their work effectively. We think they are trying to catch in the act the dishonest merchant. But their face is against them. The color of which they would perhaps make ample boast is against them in this particular instance.

To comprehend this, the Commissioner must remember that the white merchants in the colored district of Harlem are catering almost wholly to the colored patrons. They are fully aware of the absence from the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures of colored inspectors. They are always on their guard for the white inspector. They know he must be among the small number of white patrons who make their purchases in the colored district. Therefore, they practise their thieving only on the colored purchaser. And many are the ways thereof. The colored purchaser, by strict attention to the scales can do a great deal in the way of protecting the pocket-book. One of the favorite practises of the dishonest merchant—the dishonest butcher, in particular—is to offer certain commodities at prices that would necessarily mean bankruptcy if on the level, and then make up the difference on the scales, the while the too trusting housekeeper stands unobservant by. As a result the purchaser oft-times pays for six pounds at six cents a pound more than she would to the honest merchant for the same amount at seven cents a pound. Thus is the honest merchant robbed of his prospective patron and the housekeeper robbed of her money.

MAYOR HAS NO JOBS FOR COLORED APPLICANTS

At a meeting of representative citizens, held at the residence of Dr. T. S. Hawkins last Saturday night, the condition of unemployed colored men was discussed.

The discussion centered around a suggestion of having the city give colored unemployed work during the clean-up crusade. Louis H. Davenport pointed out that the city had appropriated a generous sum for the giving of work to the unemployed and that on the surface, partisan matters did not enter into the question when men out of work were to be given temporary employment.

Councilman Harry S. Cummings declared that partisan considerations determined whether or not a man was to be given work, and that Democrats had been given preference.

A committee had an interview with Mayor Preston regarding the situation Wednesday. It is evident that the committee was not given any assurance that colored

in this and many other respects. men would be employed, as the members would not commit themselves further than saying that "the interview was a pleasant one."

From a source not connected with a committee, it was learned that Mr. Preston said that he was running a partisan administration, and that as colored men did not support the Democracy that nothing in the way of political jobs could be expected.

It may be added, that enough colored voters either refused to vote for Timanus four years ago or voted for Mr. Preston that the latter's election was insured.

Chicago Leads With Colored Policemen.

By taking the Civil Service Examination, Chicago leads all other cities in the country in number of colored policemen. There are one lieutenant, ten sergeants and 120 patrolmen. There have been colored men on the force for a number of years, but this is the highest yet. They take the examination with quality and are given appointments. They make splendid officers and rank among the best in the service. There is some talk of putting Lieut. Childs out South. There is also one company of firemen, No. 21, manned by men of the race. There are at least fifty or more teachers in the public schools and there could be more if the young women of the race would qualify.

SECOND WARD.

Simon P. Gary,	2,853	1,492	3,848
Al. Russell (Dem.)	4,485	2,239	6,724
Oscar De Priest,			
(Rep.)	5,507	5,864	10,371
Samuel Block,			
(Soc.)	395	108	503

De Priest's plurality.....3,647
Never before in the history of Chicago politics has such an avalanche of votes carried to victory the successful candidate as did the voters on last Tuesday, when William Hale Thompson triumphed in the mayoralty contest. The unprecedented plurality of 140,000 tells the story of the popularity of this new Moses, who verily has come as the advance guard of prosperity. The vast voting population of Chicago had been aroused to a pitch unheard of in any municipal election. Every man and woman on the registry books had been canvassed and educated. When the polls opened on Tuesday morning the voters were like so many restless thoroughbred horses ready for the fall of the flag. Throughout the entire city the battle lines were sharply drawn. An army of workers were on the job, and from house to house they scamped for votes for their favorite candidates.

The Fight in the Second.

In the Second Ward, where voters of the Afro-American race in large numbers reside, the excitement was at fever heat. The race had one of its own on the ticket for Alderman. Every man and woman in this group was bent on landing Oscar De Priest in the City Council. Eleventh-hour roorbacks—scurrilous to a revolting degree—had been circulated among the white people by the Democrats. The race issue was directly raised, white men and women were admonished by these circular letters to "Rise up and throw off the yoke of threatened Negro domination." The effect was electrical among the Afro-Americans. They came to the front 11,000 strong for Oscar De Priest, and for the first time in the history of the city of Chicago a member of this race will sit in the august body.

**FIREMEN BACK UP
RECORD OF BRAVERY
WITH ONE OF THRIFT**
The Chicago Defender
Eleven Representatives of the Race in Los Angeles Fire Department Not Only Conspicuous for Courage, but Property

Holdings Make Them Substantial Citizens.

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 8.—There are eleven firemen in the city, grouped under the names of hose companies Nos. 2 and 4, 1527 Winfield street and 129 South Loma drive respectively. Their record for bravery and for meritorious conduct is commendable. The names of several have appeared from time to time on the roll of merit. Among these are W. E. Hall, fireman of hose company No. 2, who while on a "day off" rendered needed aid at the Roberti Brothers' mattress factory fire of some time ago; James Harris, hose company No. 2, worked with a fire on his meal hour before the engine wagon came, severely burning his left arm; and Andrias Davis, also of hose company No. 2, extinguished a fire at 974 South Ardmore street while on a "day off," before an engine could arrive. The lieutenant of hose company No. 4 is G. W. Bright, who has served in that capacity for the past thirteen years, displaying admirable courage and efficiency. Bright, who has been a resident of California for the past twenty-eight years, has secured some valuable real estate holdings, one of which being a two-story house on South Loma drive, and the other a 27-acre ranch in Orange, near Anaheim. All the other firemen are property owners also and have shown themselves in every respect excellent civil servants, their innate humanitarianism and admirable courage making them an asset to the fire department.

EX-U. S. OFFICIAL GIVEN A HEARTY WELCOME HOME

Ohioans Tender Hon. Charles Cotwill Banquet Upon His Return from Honolulu—K. of P.'s Mention Him for High Office.

Special to The Chicago Defender.

Toledo, O., July 23.—Hon. Charles A. Cottrill, ex-collector of internal revenues at Honolulu, whom President Wilson removed, has returned, with his family, to Toledo, and was given a banquet here by his friends. Mr. Cottrill's Ohio friends in the Knights of Pythias are quietly discussing his fitness and availability for Supreme Chancellor of the K. P.'s to succeed

the present Supreme Chancellor Green of New Orleans, when the Supreme Lodge meets at Columbus in August. At the time he left for Honolulu Mr. Cottrill was Grand Chancellor of the state, and resigned on leaving for the Hawaiian Islands. Many Ohio K. P.'s feel the meeting of the Supreme Lodge at Columbus will offer the psychological moment to make an Ohioan Supreme Chancellor. Mr. Cottrill will again establish his home here in his native city.

AFRO-AMERICANS WANT REPRESENTATION ON SCHOOL BOARD.

Man or Woman Selected Must Not Be the Offering of Politicians, But a Person of Ability and Character Representing All the People—Position Important One.

Next to procuring representation in the city council of an Afro-American, no office is of greater importance to this people than a member of the school board.

We have succeeded in electing one of our race to the council. Let us now bend our efforts towards getting one of our race on the school board. By all means this effort should be intelligently directed. It should not be the goal of any politician or the distinct result of political backing. The office is one devoid of remuneration, and essentially one to be given to the highest type of our race from every point of view.

Must Represent the People.

He or she should be the choice of all the people and one whose capacity squares with the high responsibilities attaching to the office. There are many men and women among us who could easily "fill the bill," and if the element of selfishness and political pull is not predominant in causing the selection, the right kind of race representative will be given the appointment.

Guard Your Children's Interest.

Reference to the needs of the race's thousands of school children and the safeguarding of their interest, together with high character and education, should be the sole consideration, and any delegations waiting on the mayor or those who have influence with him who do not have these interests in view should be disregarded and rebuffed. It is better that the race be unrepresented in this important place than to have one whose purpose is to play cheap politics with a reckless disregard for the little ones, whose future will mean so much to race uplift in the community.

POLICE WOMEN.

WOMEN ON THE POLICE FORCE are no longer an experiment, after severe tests the heads of the police department have been forced to acknowledge they were more than came up to their expectations and now they are considered a permanent fixture. Women have always been used more or less to aid in the detection of crime, though they were not dignified with a title, only in the past few years have they acquired this distinction. In the ranks of our Chicago force can be found every nationality but our own, and why? Surely not because they have not made application, nor can it be because they lack any qualities possessed by their more fortunate white sisters, nor yet could the argument be made that they are not needed. We repeat then, why? Perhaps it takes a pull; let us be more positive; it does take a pull; few people get anywhere politically, without it. Our women having had little or no experience in politics are practically helpless. The men of our race who have influence should make it their business to see that any worthy aspirant has all the support necessary. We are voters, heavy taxpayers and more entitled to representation than many with unpronounceable names who are now on the city pay roll. We must not only ask for these things but fight for them. And it is the duty of every good citizen to lend their moral and financial support to this end. Our new mayor, if the subject is brought to his attention, no doubt will recognize our claim as just and put some of our deserving women on the police force.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Chas. W. son have been intimate friends for a Anderson, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of both were ward leaders. In addition New York and the recognized Republican to this appointment, the Governor leader of his race in the State, has in mind, it is said, the substitution of not in the Nation, was appointed to this recognition in the very near future last Friday by State Commissioner of three or four other qualified sioner of Agriculture Chas. S. Wilson colored Republicans. to be supervising agent of the department. There has been a growing feeling ment at \$4,000 a year. The appointment of disappointment in Governor Whitman was made at the request of Governor Chas. S. Whitman, the first throughout the country because of recognition in the way of appointment his failure to reappoint some colored ment to permanent office which the men, especially in view of their ser-Governor has made of the race up to him and the disastrous antide-date. Mr. Anderson's tenure of office race policy of the Woodrow Wilson is for the term of his superior, which administration. But since the appointment of the widely popular Collector is four years.

As supervising agent of the Agricultural Department, Mr. Anderson will bring to the office, in addition to his wonderful natural adaptability, master stroke for the Governor. It special fitness and experience gained as Collector of Internal Revenue. He will supervise the inspection of the farm and dairy production of the State. It will be his duty to see to it that the public health is protected from the adulterations and diseases coming from agricultural products. He will protect the farmers through the bonding and regulation otherwise of commission merchants. The position covers a vast area, calling for great executive ability and discretionary power, such as Collector Anderson possesses. The appointment has been hanging fire for many months, the News can authoritatively say, and may in no wise be considered a pre-election catch-vote appointment. Governor Whitman and Collector Anderson

is regarded as a man of high character and efficiency. His record in the consular service ranks high, and he is known for his loyalty to the letter and spirit of the constitution of the United States. While Mr. Payne has done some exceptional work since being in office, he is not given to publicity and only cares to know that he is doing his duty to the satisfaction of his government.

During his stay with Mrs. Payne at their home in Huntington Mr. Payne, by invitation of Professor Byrd Prillerman of the West Virginia Collegiate institute, visited the institute as the guest of the professor and Mrs. Prillerman and delivered an address to the students. The Hon. Mr. Payne is not only a capable and studious man of national affairs, but is also a minister, with the degree of doctor of divinity.

Dr. Payne delivered a most helpful sermon to the student body at the West Virginia Collegiate institute and also gave an instructive address on his work as American consul at St. Thomas. He is among the oldest men in point of service in the consulate and keeps in close touch with the many rapid changes of sentiment and policy of world powers as events occur. Dr. Payne was much impressed with the students of the West Virginia Collegiate institute and the good work they are doing in all departments of the school.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD FIGHT.

The story that is told of the fight in the Seventeenth Ward, a disciplined organization, the sympathy of the community, and the lack of money on the part of the other candidates made Councilman Harry S. Cummings an easy winner. He carried every precinct and job was done in his camp Tuesday night. All the "boys" were with him and the way they piled up votes was a caution. Cummings received 747 votes as against 272 for Davenport and 262 for Williams—a clear majority of all cast.

Some of those interested in the fight against Cummings declare that they will not support him under any consideration, but it is generally believed that he will be returned to the Council in the general election. He has many friends among the Democrats, as was evidenced by the interest that many white saloonkeepers manifested in his candidacy. The only time that Mr. Cummings has been defeated was in 1892 when Cleveland won the Presidency. The late

Hiram Watty was snowed under in 1905, but the fight that year was only for the City Council. The Mayoralty fight practically insures Cummings' success.

SWANN NAMES MORTON
Ferdinand Q. Morton, president of the United Colored Democracy of this city, has been appointed by the new District Attorney and well-known Judge Swann as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney and will be during the reign of the present administration an active member of the District Attorney's staff. Mr. Morton is a lawyer and a graduate of Harvard College; also of the New York Law School. He was born in Washington, D. C. He has been an active worker for the Democratic party and particularly the United Colored Democracy for ten years.



F. Q. MORTON.

W. E. KING'S LETTER

DECLINING POSITION
The New York Times, Oct. 23, 1905, published a letter from W. E. King, colored lawyer, appointed by the new Republican Attorney-General for the State, declining the place formerly held by Leroy H. Goodman, also colored, who served under Democratic Attorney-General Hogan. The Republican Attorney-General cuts the salary for his colored assistant to \$1,500 per annum, whereas the former Democratic Attorney-General, who was the first to recognize the race in that office, saw to it that Mr. Goodman received a salary of \$1,800 per annum, and was permitted to maintain an office outside and look after private office practice.

Wilbur E. King declined a \$2,700 position in the Attorney-General-elect's office. In declining the position, Mr. King sent the Attorney-General the following letter:

"I have given the subject of my appointment a great deal of thought since I saw you last, and while I appreciate your consideration for me, I cannot bring myself to believe that it will be the best for me or my people to accept. My reasons are: First, I will be taken away from the courts and juries, and out of touch with the public with which it has taken me a long time to build up a relation of confidence and good will, and at the end of two years I will find myself a stranger to the courts and people of my county. Second—My people are passing through a strange crisis, and they need some one to speak for them, and to protect their interests, and I owe it to them to do whatever I can in their behalf. In the office of Attorney-General all things must meet at a common point. My duty to my people might easily lead in a different direction from the administration policy. I could not afford to embarrass the administration on one hand, nor stultify myself on the other. * * * These are some of the things that strongly urge me to go back to the ranks of general practice, which I have fully determined to do."

ADAMS ELECTED TO ANNAPOLIS COUNCIL

Annapolis, Md., July 15.—For the first time since the Legislature enacted a law practically confining all voting in municipal elections to whites, Annapolis had an election in which all white and colored, could participate. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring "grandfather clauses" illegal gave all a chance to register and vote.

At the biennial election Monday, Mayor Strange was reelected by just 31 majority. J. Albert Adams, who represented the Fourth ward in the Board of Aldermen prior to the enactment of the municipal election law with the "grandfather clause," was one of the two Republicans selected from the ward. He received 285 votes.

Adams is well known in Anne Arundel county, being proprietor of several business enterprises, as well as belonging to a number of fraternal bodies.

Maryland has two other colored City Councilmen Harry S. Cummings, of Baltimore, and Nehemiah Henry, of Cambridge.

Political - 1915

Office Holding
**America's First Afro-American
Lieutenant of Police, All Nationali-
ties Taking Orders, Who Will Take
Examination for a Higher Grade**

The Chicago Defender 9/18/15:

Lieutenant William F. Childs enjoys the distinction of being the only Afro-American police lieutenant in the United States. He has been connected with the police department of Chicago for seventeen years. He was the first of his race to be appointed sergeant of police, having on competitive examination passed at the head of nearly seventy competitors.

After seven years' service as desk sergeant he took the examination for a lieutenantcy, and was among the three highest. His appointment automatically followed when a vacancy was created. Since his promotion Lieut. Childs has been in charge of the Bureau of Identification. When the Half Century Jubilee Exposition was opened Lieut. Childs was placed in charge of the detail of twenty officers assigned by the city to the exposition.

Lieut. Childs is married and resides in a beautiful home at 66th boulevard and Eberhardt avenue, which he recently erected from his own designs.

The Afro-Americans in Chicago point with pride to their lieutenant of police when they take visitors to the exposition. He can be seen daily at the exposition resplendent in his new uniform.

Freeman Bureau, 3000 South State St.
Phone, Douglass 8058, Automatic 75-233.

Honolulu in Pacific—Cobb
is Stated.
The New York Times
Special to The News.

Washington, March 10.—President Wilson has named a white man to succeed Chas. A. Cottrell of Toledo, Ohio, collector of internal revenues at Honolulu, Hawaii. The appointment of white men to succeed Hon. Chas. W. Anderson as collector at New York, and Cottrell at Honolulu marks the passing of the last colored men serving as collectors, and all the colored men who held appointments under the last Republican Administration, save Judge Terrell, who was reappointed. Thus President Wilson's assurance to Bishop Walters that colored men would succeed colored men has proved to be a hoax. In every instance, including Minister to Haiti, the President, in keeping with his traditional Southern prejudice against the race, has appointed white men to succeed colored, except Minister to Liberia, which no white man could be found to accept, and Judge Terrell, who was reappointed as municipal judge. James A. Cobb, special assistant district attorney here, a \$2,000 position, appointive of the attorney general, is still holding on, but it is rumored he will shortly be succeeded by a white man, too. Perhaps colored men who supported Wilson, may extract some comfort out of the succeeding of all colored appointees by white men.

COL. COTTRILL NOW GOES

President Names White Man to Succeed Last Colored Collector at



LIEUT. WM. F. CHILDS.

This picture was taken especially for the Chicago Defender, in the center of the Lincoln Exposition beside the statue of the martyred president.

NEGRO POLICE IN BOSTON. The only one now retained on the force and is stationed at the headquarters. He has been in the service over thirty years. George Horton and Jacob S. Butler were the last to wear the uniform. Several have taken the examination within the last ten years but have been disqualified.

It seems that the general trend of the Negro in Boston has been backward. His mind has been kept in such a state of excitement over the agitation on racial issues that he seems to have lost all sense of his responsibility to his family and the development of future interest for his progeny.

That terrible scourge; agitation; has carried in its resistless sweep many of the prosperous enterprises

that once were the pride of the Boston Negro and the policemen went with them. Now that new and vigorous workmen are reconstructing these devastated territories they need the protection of the strong arm of the law, represented by members of our race. A little concerted effort on our part will not only make up for the officers who activities have long since been consigned to the pages of history, but perhaps give us a few more to start the new year with.

"Taxation without representation" is as unjust to the Negro now as it was to the colonists in the eighteenth century. A ratio percentage of the money which we pay to the city for taxes and water rates should come back to us in policemen and firemen's pay just the same as it does to other citizens.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—President Woodrow Wilson announced Monday the appointment of James L. Curtis, Esq., to be Resident Minister and Consul General of the United States to the Republic of Liberia.

James L. Curtis was born in Raleigh, N. C., more than forty years ago, where he completed the public schools, and in 1885 entered Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. He graduated from Lincoln University in 1889. He then entered the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, Ill., from which he graduated in 1898 with first honors and was awarded the Callaghan Prize. In 1892 in an intercollegiate oratorical contest held in Chicago between representatives of different colleges in the United States he was awarded first prize of twenty dollars in gold. In 1899 Mr. Curtis was admitted to the Bar of Minnesota and entered the practice of law in that city. He came to New York City in 1906, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of law. Mr. Curtis has specialized in civil practice and has won many signal victories in his chosen profession in the various courts of this State. He has during his residence in New York City been an active member of the Democratic party, having for a number of years been a district leader of the United Colored Democracy. During the campaign of 1912 he was chairman of the campaign committee of the National Colored Democratic League, and made speeches in several States in support of President Wilson's candidacy. Mr. Curtis is a member of the Bethel A. M. E. Church of this city, and was for a number of years a trustee of said church. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the Colored Branch of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Curtis comes from a family distinguished for its services. During the Spanish American War three members of his family held commis-

sions in the United States Army as men who deserted the ranks of the G. O. P. He issued a statement to-day lauding the candidates on the Democratic ticket for the interest they have taken in his race, and scored the Republicans for their offensive deeds to the negroes.

Mr. Curtis is married, his wife being chairman of the juvenile department of the Y. W. C. A. and chief guardian of the Campfire Girls of African Descent. Bishop Alexander Walters, who is generally regarded as the closest friend of Mr. Curtis, and through whose instrumentality it is generally believed the appointment of Mr. Curtis was brought about, is the recipient of many congratulations along with Mr. Curtis on what is generally regarded by New Yorkers as a popular appointment.

Bishop Walters declined the appointment in favor of Mr. Curtis.

NEGROES ABANDON G.O.P. CAMP

To Support the Democratic Candidates.

CHARGE DISCRIMINATION

George Wibecan Leads the Movement Against Republicans.

Incensed by what they term gross discrimination, the negro Republican voters of the borough made it known to-day that they will support the Democratic ticket. The G. O. P. has always looked forward to this vote to pull it through campaigns, but, so it is charged, utterly ignored the negroes after Election day.

George Wibecan, a prominent representative of that race and a Republican for the past thirty years, is among the leaders in the movement of his fellow-

men who deserted the ranks of the G. O. P. He ended his statement with an attack on Borough President Pounds and Public Works Commissioner Voorhies for not prohibiting the presentation of a photo play which he says is offensive to his race.

At last night's meeting of the United Colored Democracy Wesley L. Young was indorsed for leader. The following officers were elected: P. J. Drummins, president; Frederick Perry, first vice-president; John Stevens, second vice-president; John H. Atkins, secretary, and H. Spencer Bossieux, treasurer. The delegates of the executive committee elected were: P. J. Drummins, of the First Assembly District; Charles Fischer, of the Second; Robert Stith, of the Fourth; Archie Davis, of the Seventh; Wesley L. Young, of the Eighth; James A. Jackson, of the Tenth; H. S. Bossieux, of the Eleventh; Charles Smith, of the Seventeenth; William Beebe, of the Eighteenth; John Stevens, of the Twenty-first; John Cyfax, of the Twenty-second, and Frederick Perry, of the Twenty-third. The advisory board include Counsellor R. S. King and Oscar Fulcher.

Mr. Wibecan is a resident of the Sixth Assembly District. He has been recognized as the G. O. P. leader of the negro voters in the borough. He has the support of the members of his race in his move. Having worked in the Post Office Building for more than twenty-eight years and been active in philanthropic, political, social and benevolent circles, he is one of the best known men of his race in the borough. In his statement to-day he said, in part:

"The coming campaign will present many surprises. I have talked with colored people in many walks of life and they all talk of voting independently this all. Even some of the colored professional politicians, to my surprise, are talking of voting against certain candidates on the Republican ticket.

"The colored people have been unyielding in their loyalty to the local Republican organization for years. We have seen it rise to power and office and realized that their votes were in many instances responsible for its existence. In the past we have voted against good Democrats, who proved to be friends, not because they were ungrateful, but because the party of Abraham Lincoln appealed to them so strongly. But now they are no longer hugging the phantom sentiment. They have been betrayed. They have seen representatives of other races honored with promotion in the public service while men of their race have been ignored. They know the present leadership has no conception of the ideals or aspirations of the colored people. I venture the opinion that some of the district leaders could not tell off hand when the party was organized and where and when Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. In other words, they regard the present organization as simply an office trust whose success or failure would involve no principles.

"Men like Judge Howard Nash appeal to them because his forbears helped to lay the foundations of their citizenship in the great abolitionary movement before the war and who fought in the Civil War to maintain it. Congress was defeated by the colored man, was man Fitzgerald in Congress, acted as a consistent friend of the colored people in the closing hours of the last Congress. He alone by his vote prevented the humiliation of not only the colored people of Washington, D. C., but the degradation of the race in the United States by defeating the bill to Jim Crow the colored people in the street cars of Washington, D. C. Postmaster Kelly has treated the colored men in the Post Office with great consideration and has appointed many irrespective of their political belief, and they, in common with the men in the service, regard him with the highest respect and, while they regret to see him leave the service, they feel he is entitled to the higher honors, and would feel that they were ungrateful if

they did not support him."

He ended his statement with an attack on Borough President Pounds and Public Works Commissioner Voorhies for not prohibiting the presentation of a photo play which he says is offensive to his race.

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NEGRO NOMINEE MUCH SURPRISED

If there is one surprised man in Baltimore today it is George W. F. McMechen. He says so himself.

McMechen is the colored lawyer whose success in winning the Republican nomination for City Councilman from the Fourteenth ward over three white opponents was one of several unlooked-for events of the primary election.

City Councilman Augustus Caesar Binswanger, who had represented the Fourteenth ward in the City Council for eight years and who was thought to have been invincible, it would seem from the result, "never had a look at the result."

"I am surprised at the result of the election. I never hoped for anything like this," said the colored nominee this morning.

Mr. Binswanger, who, with the other white candidates for the nomination, was defeated by the colored man, was not pleased with the result. He said: "The main factor which mitigated against my nomination was the attitude of the ward executive, with his machine. In addition, the disaffection caused by his candidacy offered my election after nomination a very difficult matter, notwithstanding the fact that I did in the year 1911 receive as high as 300 declined votes and 600 of the affiliated Democratic votes, my majority in 1911 being 874."

It does seem to me that my efforts should have been better appreciated by the white voter who did not vote, and by the colored voter who voted against me. I had received the approbrium of the white voter for having opposed the five segregation laws. McMechen was the first colored man to move in the 1800 block McCulloh street, which was one of the blocks which raised disturbances which led to the enactment of the first West segregation law in 1910. He is the colored man, who, while he may not have raised the race issue, yet will be held responsible to the Republican party for this issue. I regret most deeply the misguided efforts of certain colored preachers whose endeavors have resulted at this moment in raising for the Democratic party this issue in Baltimore city.

At present, I should say that I am more than interested in practicing law than I would be in running for office at any near date."

FREDERICK F. SMITH APPOINTED FIRST ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

Mayor Curley on Dec. 9th appointed Frederick F. Smith, a First Assistant Assessor. The position pays a salary of \$1000 for about 100 days work and besides this as an expert appraiser of property Mr. Smith will receive \$50 for every day he testifies in Court. This is said to be the best position in City Hall.

The Civil Service Commission certified him twice before for the same appointment, but because of his color he was each time rejected. At the time of his appointment he stood at the top of the civil service list.

Mr. Smith was born in Boston in 1878. He graduated from the Prince Grammar School in 1893; attended the Boston Latin School and graduated from the Boston English High School in 1897. He afterwards attended Hickock's Business College and received a certificate for excellence in stenography from the Evening High School. He was for five years a reporter on the Boston Herald, for five years in the real estate business in the firm of Crawford & Smith and 12 years ago entered the Assessing Department as a second assistant assessor. With the exception of Mayor Hart every mayor since that time promised him the position only to refuse to make it after the strenuous opposition by the Board of Assessors on account of color prejudice.

Mr. Smith was for 12 years a member of the Republican City Committee, is a member of the First Baptist Church, Commonwealth avenue, a member of the junior class of the Suffolk Law School, a Royal Arch Mason, attorney for the Gladiator A. A., secretary to John H. Brooks of New York and secretary of the following societies, Second Assistant Assessor's Association, the Lions, Colored Republican Club of Massachusetts and the Civic League.

He is probably the first colored man in the country to specialize along scientific real estate lines and is the first one to hold office of First Assistant Assessor.

ANDERSON APPOINTED CORPORATION COUNSEL

Chicago, July 26.—Louis B. Anderson, a well known member of the Chicago bar, has been appointed assistant cooperation counsel by Cooperation Counsel Folsom. He was backed by Mayor Thompson, Congressman Madden and State Senator Harding.

Mr. Anderson served as assistant county attorney for Cook county from 1908 to 1914, when the position was abolished.

He was born in Virginia 43 years ago. He received his academic training at the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. He then went to Washington, where he worked under Moses P. Handy, a well known newspaper correspondent. When Major Handy was appointed promoter general of the world's fair at Chicago Anderson was named as one of his assistants. In 1894 he entered Kent College of Law, graduating in 1897. The following year he led all the applicants in the civil service examination for the position of assistant county attorney.

Chicago has two colored men—S. B. Turner and Major R.R. Jackson—in the State legislature. Another colored man—Oscar DePriest—is a member of the Board of Aldermen. Numerous positions are held here under the city and federal governments. A colored man is lieutenant of police and several are sergeants.

WILSON APPOINTS WHITE MAN AS REGISTER

Washington, March 4.—No colored man will be Register of the Treasury during the Wilson regime. President Wilson having nominated Houston B. Tehee, a Cherokee Indian, to the position. He will succeed Gabe E. Parker, another Indian.

Charles A. Cottrill, of Ohio, is to lose his position as collector of customs at Honolulu, John W. Raley, of the latter place, having been named for the position.

Meanwhile the colored Democrats of the country are waiting to see whether or not one of their number will be rewarded with the position of Recorder of Deeds.

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Office Holding

WILSON APPOINTS SOUTHERNER TO FILL ANDERSON'S PLACE

The New York Times
President Sends Names of Youthful Virginian to Senate to Administer *Richmond* District in World Long Held by Republican Leader

COLORED COLLECTOR RECOGNIZED AS BEST

Great Stir in Financial and Political Circles Caused by Announcement That President Wilson Will Replace Able and Expert Collector of Revenue With Young Untried Lawyer. Washington, March 2.—President Wilson sent to the Senate to-day the nominations of Democrats to fill all the Federal places in New York now occupied by Republicans.

He named John Z. Lowe, Jr., of New York City, to be Collector of Revenue for the Second District of New York, and Neal Brewster, of Syracuse, to be Collector of Revenue for the 21st Dis-

Mark Eisner was named for collector of the Third Internal Revenue District of New York.

Henry Holland of Ogdensburg was named collector of customs for District No. 7.

The nomination of Lowe removes from public life a veteran Republican war horse. William Henkel was appointed United States Marshal by President McKinley seventeen years ago and has been a power politically in his district—which is the home district of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany chief, and in Republican councils generally.

Mr Lowe is named to succeed Charles W. Anderson, who has held the Collectorship for many years. Anderson is one of the most prominent colored men of New York and the nation, the Republican leader among the voters of the race and a political orator of wonderful ability. The late Senator Thomas C. Platt, while in control of the Republican machine of the State, was a staunch friend of Ander-

Mr. Anderson was appointed Internal Revenue Collector by President Roosevelt. He is the only colored man who ever held such a position in this State. He has been for years an "extra" member of the Republican State Committee, and is held in high esteem as a party leader. Mr. Anderson has been recognized the country over as its ablest Internal Revenue Collector.

Mr. Lowe is a lawyer with offices at 55 Liberty street, and a residence at 152 West 11th street, Manhattan. He was formerly private secretary to Justice Seabury, now of the Court of Appeals. He is a Virginian, and 30 years of age. In politics he is an Independent Democrat.

ELECTED TWO IN KANSAS

Well-Known Colored Lawyers Elected County Attorney in Graham and Logan Counties.

The New York Times
Topeka, Kan., Nov. 20.—Two colored men, one a Democrat and the other a Progressive, were elected to prominent offices in the recent election in Kansas.

In Graham County, where the white vote is ten to one, the Democrats nominated and elected Hon. W. L. Sayers, county attorney, to a second term. In Logan County, Hon. Samuel E. Cary, formerly of Topeka, and a graduate of the Washburn School of Law, was elected county attorney. Mr. Cary is the only colored resident in the city in which he resides.

RESIGNATION OR DEATH ONLY CHANCE TO BECOME FIREMAN

The Chicago Defender
3/16/15
Large List of Eligibles for Work in This Department and the Unwritten Law to Only Place Afro-Americans in One Company Causes Protest.

SPECIE OF SEGREGATION

Voters to Sound Mayoralty Candidates on Question—City Does Not Live Up to Boasted Broad Spirit When It Favors Foreigners Over Native Citizens.

Few Afro-Americans in the city of Chicago realize when they boast of having here a fire company composed exclusively of their own race, that this possession stands directly in the way of the appointment of numerous men of the race who have taken the civil service examination for firemen and stand high upon the eligible list. Appointments of men of color are limited to this one of the many fire companies in Chicago. Its present complement are about twelve officers and men. In no other division of the city government are the Afro-Americans limited in service to one subdivision. An investigation of the records in the city civil service commission discloses that nearly one hundred Afro-Americans have taken and successfully passed the examination for firemen during the past five years.

Two Chances for Appointment.

Appointments are made from a separate list of men of color only when a vacancy is created in the "colored company" by resignation or death. The former seldom happens, and under the rules of the civil service commission the eligible lists are void after two years. Meanwhile white applicants by the score are examined and almost as rapidly as they pass are certified to one of the numerous companies which dot this great city. This is manifestly unfair. There should be no distinction in the assignment of

those who pass the civil service examination for firemen any more than in the police department or any other branch of the city government.

CRAWFORD DEFEATS HEINTZ

BESIDES BEING NOMINATED FOR LEGISLATURE—COLORED MAN ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF WARD COMMITTEE IN WARD 18, BOSTON, WITH ALL HIS COLLEAGUES COLORED.—WHITE MEN HAD CONTROLLED "BLACK BELT" REPUBLICAN WARD COMMITTEE FOR YEARS WHERE WHITE REPUBLICANS ARE FEW—CRAWFORD WINS THE FIGHT STARTED BY CHARLES H. SEALES YEARS AGO—3 COLORED MEN ON HEINTZ TICKET GET VACANT PLACES CRAWFORD LEFT OPEN FOR WHITES OF HEINTZ TICKET.

Wednesday morning the Boston Post published the following news article:

There were but few contests for ward committee places in Boston yesterday. Perhaps the biggest upset was in the Republican primaries in Ward 18 where Charles A. Heintz, the old Ward 18 leader, went down to defeat before the Colored Republican leaders. The latter won with all of the candidates they put into the field. The anti ticket only comprised six candidates while there are 9 places on the ward committee. As a result the Heintz ticket landed three men. Heintz, however was not among these three. The three men on the Heintz ticket to win were Hemsley, Jones and Jenkins, (all Colored).

The prominence given this article by the Boston Post shows its significance. Mr. Crawford is the first Colored man ever to be made chairman of a ward committee in Boston. The Republican ward affairs of this ward have always been in the hands of a white chairman with a majority of white members, though Colored men comprise four-fifths of the Republican voters. Of late white Republicans do not take enough interest to even seek a nomination for the legislature, yet a white man remained chairman and found four Colored men to run as a minority on his ward committee ticket so he could continue to get any and all patronage that came to the Republican side. Now there will be a Colored man in the city Republican councils elected by the vot-

ers. The whole ticket is Colored, although Mr. Crawford had three vacancies that white men might be on the ward committee. The desire to retire Chairman Heintz was so sincere that three of his Colored men were added to the six Crawford ticket men by the voters.

Seales Fight Won.

One interesting episode was when Charles H. Seales, Esq., came out of the voting booth and said to Mr. Heintz: "I have just voted for the Crawford ticket to defeat you." For it was Seales who, a dozen or more years ago, started and kept up a fight, though unsuccessful, to have Colored men control the ward committee.

Stood by Coolidge.

The Colored voters of Ward 18 are deserving of great praise for the intelligent manner in which they voted at the Primary Tuesday. They came to the polls in larger numbers than they ever did before and voted with more unanimity.

The vote given Senator Coolidge was indeed commendable. In spite of the fact that they knew Hon. Guy Ham better and liked him, they showed their appreciation of Senator Coolidge's conduct during the fight against the "Birth of the Nation."

Confidence in Crawford.

But the real big victory was the decisive majority given the Ward Committee ticket, headed by Mr. Joshua A. Crawford. In selecting Mr. Crawford as leader of the Ward, they showed that they were willing to trust one of their own with leadership.

Every precinct returned a majority for the Crawford ticket, except one, which showed that the alarm which many pretended to have over the ticket was only in their own imagination. It is evident that the Colored voters are doing their own thinking and that they are thinking right. The winning ticket consisted of Joshua A. Crawford, James Madison, Edwin Still, Dr. Herbert W. Ross, Dr. Alfred P. Russell, Jr., Herbert H. Guppy. As the ward is entitled to nine men on the Ward committee and the winning ticket only contained six men the three highest on the Heintz ticket will be members of the Ward Committee. These are Benj. F. Jones, James I. Jenkins, John Hensley.

On the Crawford ticket Herbert H. Guppy, a voter for the first time, though last on the list, received a very large vote.

Crawford Nominated for Legislature.

In addition to heading the Ward Committee ticket, Mr. Crawford was nominated for the legislature. Mr. Crawford will fare well in the election if all who are registered will

vote and if those not registered will register within the next three weeks.

Big Vote for Auditor Cook.

The Colored voters stood by Auditor A. B. Cook for his life-long friendship to the Colored people. He is a son of Roxbury. Mr. Cook received a

very large vote considering the fact that some felt impelled to vote for Sen. Bagley on account of his vote against the "Birth of a Nation." But for Mr. Cook being in and always having been a friend, Sen. Bagley would have swept the ward. Mr. George got only 31 votes.



JOSHUA A. CRAWFORD, ESQ.
Of Ward 18, Boston—First Colored Ward Committee Chairman ever in Boston—Nominated for Legislature on Republican ticket.

IMPORTANT POST FOR C. F. SIMMONS

Educator Appointed Postmaster at Boley, Okla.

POPULAR WITH THE MASSES

The Selection of a Former Langston University Professor For Federal Office Meets With Public Favor—Energetic Leader In Many Good Movements For Racial Advancement.

Boley, Okla.—Among the few men who have received recognition at the hands of President Wilson is Professor Caesar F. Simmons, who was for some time connected with Langston university and who is a man of rare ability and worth. His life has been spent in the south, and he is well trained for his work. He is a native of Gainesville, Ala. He has written some good poetry and is well known for his

scholarly attainments. He was the choice of many for the position of minister to Liberia, but President Wilson saw fit to appoint him postmaster of this town, which is strictly a town of the race, by the race and for the race.

Mr. Simmons got his early education in the schools of Mississippi and Alabama. He graduated from the high school of Meridian, Miss., took a course in Emerson institute, Mobile, Ala., and at the Mississippi State Normal school, Holly Springs, which institution was closed by Governor Vardaman. His finishing touch was received at Tougaloo university, Tougaloo, Miss.

Thirty-two years of his life have been spent in teaching and as a teacher he established a fine reputation. The people in recommending him for the position of minister to Liberia had the following to say about him:

"His character stands without blemish. He is courteous and an exceptionally well educated member of his race, which he has demonstrated in each of the above named states. He is intellectually great, practical, uses common sense, has splendid ability, unquestioned integrity, is a good business man and progressive in the true sense of the applied term."

Professor Simmons is a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, district Sunday school superintendent of the Guthrie (Okla.) district and is a Christian gentleman. His entire life has been spent in work among the people, and he has been an inspiration to the young people, because in what he accomplished others have thought it possible for them to follow him. He has by actual work made himself well known throughout the country. He has filled the positions of president and organizer of temperance societies, an expounder of the moral and religious uplift of his race and an uncompromising contender for pure leadership for his people among the ministers and teachers.

It has been said of him that he has never crossed the Mason and Dixon line. He is therefore conversant on conditions in the south. If the race has suffered he has been one of the sufferers, and if it has made any progress and enjoys peace and happiness he has been in that enjoyment and pleasure. His work among the people has brought to him and the race many friends, and he has materially contributed to the adjustment of racial troubles. He has advocated a friendly relation between the races and the settlement of differences under the influence of the religion of Jesus Christ, claiming that the shotgun never corrected a wrong and never would.

For a long time Professor Simmons held a professorship in the Langston

university with Professor Inman E. Page. It was while in the schoolroom that a letter was handed him containing his commission and appointment to the position of postmaster of Boley, Okla. He was not looking for it and had not applied for the position. But the postmaster general, knowing personally of the worth and work of Professor Simmons, sent him the appointment. He resigned his professorship in Langston university and at once took hold of the duties of the new position, in which he is making good.

He leaves the university with the best wishes of the president and members of the faculty.



PROFESSOR CAESAR F. SIMMONS.
Administration Colored Man Is Made Playground Superintendent.

Mr. Alexander H. Underdown, a supporter of President Wilson in the campaign of 1912 and who served as chairman of the committee which arranged for the colored department of the inaugural festivities in 1913, has been named by the District Commissioner as superintendent of the colored playgrounds located in Howard University, just below the historic school for the higher education of the race. Commissioner L. P. Brownlow, who paid the site a visit a few days ago, described the place as the best situated playground under control of the Government in the city, and gave Mr. Underdown free rein to develop it into all that an ideal recreation resort should be for the colored youth of the District of Columbia. The new superintendent has a force engaged in clearing the site of every undesirable encumbrance and will shortly begin the installation of new features, including a swimming pool, tennis courts, golf links and provision for other modern pastimes. Mr. Underdown is a man of genuine public spirit, ever alive to the needs of his people and it is safe to predict for him a successful career in his newly-chosen calling. He is the right man in the right place.

ANOTHER HIGH OFFICE FOR HON. L. B. ANDERSON

Mayor William Hale Thompson Makes Well-Known Attorney Assistant in Corporation Counsel's Office—Appointee Is Endorsed by Congressman Madden and Senator Harding.

FINE RECORD IN OFFICE.

New Legal Advisor to the Mayor Served Seventeen Years as Assistant County Attorney—Makes Good Showing in Race for Alderman—Native of Virginia.

Mayor William Hale Thompson just as we were going to press last week directed Corporation Counsel Folsom to appoint Louis B. Anderson as one of the assistant corporation counsels. This is the first "big thing" that the mayor has given the Afro-Americans, and it is reported that it is only the beginning of a number of equally large positions soon to follow.

In the appointment of Mr. Anderson the race is recognized in a manner and way which meets the approval of the Afro-Americans of all classes. While Mr. Anderson was endorsed by both Congressman Madden and State Senator George F. Harding, it is said to be a distinct result of the desire on the part of Senator Harding to substantially reward Mr. Anderson for the long and faithful personal and political friendship that had existed between them.

Engages in Newspaper Work.

Mr. Anderson is a Virginia product, having been born in Petersburg forty-three years ago. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native hearth and the Virginia Normal College located in the same city. He afterwards went to Washington, D. C., where he engaged in newspaper work under the direction of the late Moses P. Handy, the famous newspaper correspondent. When Major Handy was appointed promoter general of the world's fair at Chicago he appointed Mr. Anderson as one of his assistants. He remained with the fair management until it closed.

In 1894 he entered the Kent Col-

lege of Law, graduating with signal honors in 1897. In the spring of 1898 he took the civil service examination for assistant county attorney, winning out ahead of thirty-two competitors. His appointment followed.

Mr. Anderson served Cook county in the capacity of assistant county attorney continuously from 1898 until the spring of 1914, when the office of county attorney was abolished. His efficient work in this office was the subject of much newspaper and magazine comment. The Chicago Record-Herald of September 10, 1912, devoted an entire page to his splendid service as head of one of the departments in that office. He has since been engaged in the general practice of law under the firm name of Anderson & Ward at 184 West Washington street. His partner, Charles A. Ward, will continue to handle the law business of the firm.

At the February primary campaign for alderman of the Second Ward Mr. Anderson by the dignified and intelligent method of making the race won legions of friends whose loyalty is as strong today as it was during the days of that memorable aldermanic race. He lost to Alderman Oscar De Priest by a margin of a few hundred votes.

Member of Many Organizations.

Eighteen years ago Mr. Anderson married Miss Julia E. Barr of Mattoon, Ill., sister of the late Dr. Elmer E. Barr. He is the father of one child, Jessica C., aged 15, who recently graduated with honors from John B. Drake grammar school. Mr. Anderson is a charter member of the famous Appomattox Club, which organization he served one term as president. He numbers among his fraternal connections the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks. He is also the regimental adjutant of the famous Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard. Afro-Americans throughout the city are grateful to Mayor Thompson, Congressman Madden and Senator Harding for the recognition and good judgment shown in the appointment of one of their number who is generally conceded to be among their most brilliant and popular representatives.

McDOUGALD RESIGNS AS ASST. DIST. ATTY.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Cornelius W. McDougald, who was appointed to the former position by Charles S. Whitman, January 1, 1910, and who was also appointed by District Attorney Charles Albert Perkins January 1, 1915, has resigned to take effect May 1.

Mr. McDougald will resume the private practice of law and take more interest in national politics than the exacting duties of his office will permit.

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Office Holding UNRECOGNIZED EXPERIENCE

Former Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh's recent tribute to Ralph W. Tyler, who served so efficiently as Auditor for the Navy, in which he referred to him as "an official of exceptional ability," reveals the restricted commercial opportunity of colored men and points a lesson to colored enterprises. The United States Treasury Department is the stepping-stone, for white men, into big financial and commercial corporations. Had Ralph W. Tyler been a white man, making the record he made in administering the duties of one of the most important bureaus in the United States Treasury Department, his services would have been in demand by big financial or commercial houses. Charles D. Norton, with but a couple of years in the Treasury Department, was called to this city at a greatly increased salary by one of the country's big banking institutions. Messrs. Dawes, Vanderlip and many others are only other examples of the same thing. It is unfortunate that the experience colored men gain in such positions is of no service to them when their term of office is completed. Our own Charles W. Anderson, when his official connection with the government ceases—which we hope may not be soon—were he a white man, having made the reputation he has made in administering the duties of so intricate and important an office as Collector of Internal Revenues for the largest district in this great city, would be in demand by big concerns. It is a pity that colored business concerns, especially financial concerns like banks and insurance companies, do not recognize the services of such experience.

As a rule colored financial concerns are managed by novices, men of no or limited experience in that direction, without technical knowledge peculiarly necessary for such management. This accounts for the failure of so many of our colored banks and the failure or stationary condition of other colored concerns in which experience gained by contact is required. It reflects no credit upon our colored enterprises that they do not recognize the services of men who have achieved success in managing big fiscal bureaus of fiduciaries of a great government like the United States. Until colored financial concerns seek experts like Anderson, Tyler, Napier and men of such calibre and experience, but little progress will be made by them.

OFFICER BATTLE SURPRISED

Greater City's First Colored Police Officer Greeted by Friends at Birthday Reception Saturday Evening.

The esteem in which Police Officer J. Battle is held was shown Saturday evening when many admiring relatives and friends, on invitation from Mr. Battle, attended a birthday reception given him at his home, 47 West 139th street. The popular patrolman was the first of the present three uniformed colored men to be admitted to the Police Department since the annexation of the five boroughs, comprising Greater New York, and the big greeting which he received

Saturday evening was well planned by his wife, Mrs. Battle, who is a favorite Harlem matron. Knowing that her husband, a representative of the law, was a certain age on this date, Mrs. Battle asked Patrolman Robert Holmes, the second of the Greater City's colored policemen, to invite him out to dinner, which Mr. Holmes did. On their return to the West 139th street home about midnight there were a number of friends who gave the great surprise he had not thought of. The guests then settled and enjoyed whist playing, vocal and instrumental music by James Capers, Harold Simpson and Benj. Leig, a baritone solo, "The Rosary," by Walter M. Hunter, a clever exhibition of modern dancing by Henry Tolson, several piano selections by Edward

Diggs, after which supper was served. Others present were: Officers Robert Holmes, Pierre Henry and John Lee, Miss Johnne May Crabb, Mrs. M. Plummer, Mrs. M. Fraizer, Mrs. B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maginley, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. George Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. David W. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hansborough, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Mason and little Jesse and Charline Battle.

COLORED CUSTOMS INSPECTOR

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF BOSTON—WM. A. TARBYPHOTOGRAPHED BY THE FIRST COLORED MAN TO EVER BE ASSISTANT WEIGHER OR INSPECTOR AT BOSTON—SURVEYOR MAYNARD SENDS IN HIS NAME, COLLECTOR BILLINGS ASSENTS, ASS'T. SEC'Y. PETERS APPROVES—TARBYPHOTOGRAPHED BY PERFECT RECORD.

(Everett Gazette, Dec. 4, 1914)
William A. Tarby of Everett has the distinction of being the first Colored man to become a customs inspector at the Port of Boston. He was promoted to be an inspector last Wednesday. He was for many years an assistant weigher in the United States customs service.

Mr. Tarby lives at 30 Spring street. He is well known and has the congratulations of a host of friends.

EVERETT, MASS., GAZETTE.

The above, which in the home city paper of Mr. Tarby briefly tells the story of a fine piece of political recognition for Colored citizens by federal democrats who hail from Massachusetts. It is as well fair recognition of merit regardless of race or color, and when Mr. Tarby was sworn in, Collector Edmund Billings said that it was a great pleasure to do so.

Mr. Tarby has been an enrolled democrat ever since the Brownsville Discharge. He went into the Custom House under Collector Winslow Warren during Pres. Cleveland's term and worked up. He had enough respect for Colored men who supported the Democratic ticket not to appeal to Colored Republican bosses for a deserved transfer promotion, and it was the status he sought more than larger salary.

Aided by Rep. A. J. Peters.

Some months ago the good offices of then Congressman Andrew J. Peters were sought in behalf of this deserved recognition. He was frankly in favor of it, and recommended it to Collector Billings of Boston, as did our Democratic attorney General of Mass., Hon. T. J. Boynton, and other white Democrats of standing and Editor Trotter as on the civil service principle. Mr. Billings was favorable. The appointment came under the Surveyor of the Port, Hon. Joseph A. Maynard. He was in favor of it heartily as well deserved, his desire being to give Colored men a show.

His friend, Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, also favored this action. Finally a vacancy came and Surveyor Maynard sent in Mr. Tarby's name. Strangely enough the official to sanction it was none other than Hon. A. J. Peters of Mass., now second assistant of the Treasury under Mr. McAdoo, in charge of the custom houses of the country. He of course approved. Collector Billings was agreeable.

Then Mr. Tarby passed two civil COLORED CUSTOMS INSPECTOR. (Continued from Page 1)

service examinations, both physical and mental, with flying colors. In the course of some days. Mr. Tarby was notified and sworn in. Then was the ambition of his life fulfilled. He was put to work on a large ship as assistant to another, and now has charge as head inspector of two large vessels. He feels grateful to Messrs. Maynard, Billings and Peters especially.

Tarby's Career—Perfect Record.
William A. Tarby was born in Windsor, Vt., Feb. 13, 1865, where his mother was born and still resides. Mr. Tarby came to Massachusetts when a boy in 1880 and located in Chelsea, where in 1894 he was appointed Messenger in the U. S. Custom Service by Hon. Winslow Warren, Collector of the Port. In 1899 he was promoted to the position of U. S. Asst. Weigher by Collector Lyman, a position of great responsibility: often determining the figures on which the government levied its revenue of thousands of dollars. During his twenty years service he was never reprimanded by his superiors.

First and Only.

Mr. Tarby has the distinction of being the first and only Colored man appointed U. S. Asst. Weigher and also the first and only Inspector ever appointed at the Port of Boston.

—Happy New Year—



INSPECTOR WM. A. TARBYPHOTOGRAPHED BY... And a good one "Bill" Tarby is.

MAJOR HILL ENTERS CONTEST

Both He and His Rival are Now

On the Warpath for

Repr. Votes

can't Ledger

HEINTZEMAN STILL CONFIDENT

Alexander Williams also Enters

Race Against Cumming

and Davenport

Baltimoreans may rest assured that whoever is elected Mayor in May will be a resident of Charles Street, Theo. Weis, the Republican candidate who lives on Madison avenue, having withdrawn from the fight when he learned that Major John Philip Hill had entered the republican lists last Monday.

Mayor Preston lives at Charles and Read streets, Major Hill at the Arlington Apartments and the repressible Charles Heintzeman on the same street in the vicinity of Cross Street Market. Mayor Preston will be unopposed by the Democrats for a renomination.

The announcement of the candidacy of Mayor Hill did not make the ever-present Heintzeman smile vanish. Instead, he declares that he has the nomination "cinched," and opened headquarters at 759 Calvert Building Thursday. Stephen R. Mason is in charge.

"My boy", he told a representative of the Afro-American Ledger, "I have entered this fight with malice toward no man and expect to not only win in the primaries, but defeat Preston in May. I have received flattering assurance of support from all sections of the city. I have always lived among and fought for the plain people and intend to be still the friend of the masses."

Major Hill was born in this city 37 years ago, and is only a few years younger than his opponent. He was educated in the public schools, Johns Hopkins University and Harvard Law School. He was a candidate for Congress in 1908, and when John C. Rose was appoint-

ed judge of the United States Court succeeded him as United States District Attorney. He gave way to a Democrat a few weeks ago. He is a member of the Maryland Club and is regarded as an authority on the history of Maryland.

Though Major Hill is regarded as an exceptionally fine man, some opposition has developed to his candidacy, as he is believed to have the backing of the State office-holding element. Mr. Heinizman has received offers of support from men who may have supported Major Hill had the latter announced his candidacy sooner.

WILLIAMS ENTERS RACE

In response to a petition signed by more than 500 voters of Seventeenth ward asking that he enter the lists for nomination for First Branch City Council, Alexander Williams, of 1028 Druid Hill avenue, announced his candidacy Thursday night.

Headed by Daniel Richardson, a delegation waited upon Mr. Williams and told him that the voters of the ward opposed to Councilman Cummings and Louis H. Davenport desired him to run.

Mr. Richardson, who was the spokesman, declared that there was considerable opposition to Councilman Cummings and Mr. Davenport. He also praised Mr. Williams as a man every way qualified for the position and who had the civic interests of the race at heart. George Case, Roland Hill, John Williams, Clarence Bright, John Badger and William R. Badger spoke in a similar vein.

In receiving the petition Mr. Williams thanked the committee and reminded them that "the seat allotted in the First Branch City Council to the seventeenth ward belongs to the voters of that ward." He pledged that we leave no stone unturned in advancing the civic interests of the race.

COLORED POLICEMEN.

If the Commissioners of the District of Columbia want to be convinced that there are thousands of sound colored men in this city who are fit for police service, let them place the examination of these men under the Health Department. Then again The Bee is of the opinion that Dr. Woodward should be given

the power with the advice and consent of the District Commissioners to appoint all police surgeons. They should come under the Health Department. Let there be a new man appointed who shall come directly under Dr. Woodward. Just think of it. The present police board has not found a colored applicant competent to pass the examination for several years, and yet there are thousands of able bodied colored men digging in the ditches and tearing down houses this warm weather, and yet we are told that they are not strong enough to be a policeman. The Bee ventures the assertion that one-fourth of the present police force could not stand such work.

The Bee is confident that a change will be made and competent colored men will be given an opportunity to enter the police examination.

As an evidence of this unfairness, a colored man who had passed the police surgeon about three or four years ago, but for some reason he refused to accept the job. He finally concluded, however, that he would go on the force. He submitted himself to a preliminary examination and the result was that his lower limbs had been scared in the Philippines, hence he was disqualified. There wasn't one thing the matter with this applicant, simply his color. This same individual re-applied for examination to return to the army. He passed and he is in the army today. He became

disgusted. On another occasion a colored man by the name of Pryer, met every requirement, but because he forfeited his collateral in a minor charge, which he fully explained, he was rejected. Now, unless Commissioners Siddons and Newman take matters in charge, the colored citizen stands a poor chance to be appointed on the police force. Ex-Commissioner H. L. West made it a rule where places on the force were held by colored men, a colored man should succeed. There have been five or six colored officers either retired, resigned or removed from the force and in every instance a white man has been appointed.

Namely, Fred Dyson and Baily died and two white men were appointed in their places; Robert L. Waring, a colored crossing officer resigned and a white man was appointed in his place. Two or three other colored officers were retired and white men were appointed in their places. It has been the policy of the police department since the retirement of Ex-Commissioner H. L. West to ignore colored men in this department of our local government. The Bee expects more from the present board of Commissioners, because it is composed of men above petty prejudices.

DECISIONS THAT BEAR ON POLITICAL ISSUES

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN MATTER IN SUPREME COURT RULINGS.

Webb-Kenyon Liquor Law Cases May Be Used by Bryan for Any Prohibition Propaganda He May Have in Mind to Press Upon Democrats—Minimum Wage and Grandfather Clause — Trust Suits May Give Problems to Platform Makers.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.] WASHINGTON, June 11.—Political leaders of more than one party are awaiting decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as likely to produce issues for the approaching Presidential campaign. Not in years have there been so many judicial questions closely akin to political issues before the court for disposition, and most, if not all, of these will be decided probably on Monday or on June 21.

What is making the leaders the most anxious is the court's decision in the Webb-Kenyon liquor law cases. Already the anti-saloon leaders have marked for slaughter in the Presidential race aspirants who voted against the passage of that measure. If this law should be declared unconstitutional by the court, or

the anti-saloon construction of the law be rejected, additional legislation in the nature of a constitutional amendment or otherwise would doubtless be brought to the fore and pressed as a political issue. Should the Anti-Saloon League forces win in the Supreme Court, it is likewise expected that they will press onward for additional legislation with vigor renewed by victory before the Supreme Court. In either event, the political parties would be urged to lend a helping hand.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PHASE.

With cases before the court from Kentucky and West Virginia, and with some dozen other States perplexed about enforcing the Webb-Kenyon law, it is expected that the Supreme Court will meet the issue of validity of the Federal law squarely. In the first place, it must determine whether Congress, in prohibiting the interstate shipment of liquor, intended by any person interested therein to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used in violation of any State law, delegated to the States an unconstitutional power over interstate commerce or merely put conditions on the commerce of any article, which article it had the power to bar absolutely from interstate commerce.

That is the constitutional phase of the controversy, but there is a difficult problem of construction to be met, if the law is pronounced constitutional. Does the Federal law apply to shipments for personal use?

In practically all the States, the personal use of intoxicating liquors is not forbidden—only the manufacture or sale are under the ban of the law. There is a contention, strongly urged, that only use in violation of State law is prohibited, and that consequently railroads and express companies must determine whether proffered shipments are for personal use or for sale in violation of law before they accept the shipments.

A PEG FOR BRYAN.

Anti-saloon interests complain that the construction which would permit the shipment of liquor for personal use into "dry" territory would shear the law of most of its vitality.

With gossip of William Jennings Bryan pressing the prohibition cause on his party already current, some political leaders regard the court's decisions as more than probable sources for his finding an easy peg onto which to hang any prohibition propaganda he may have in mind.

But liquor is not the only important problem before the court of general concern. Two others are the minimum wage cases and the "grandfather clause" cases. The minimum wage cases before the court involve the constitutionality of the Oregon Minimum Wage law, by which the Oregon Industrial Commission fixed

the wages of women employed in manufacturing establishments in Portland at \$8.74 a week. Never before has a law dealing with the question of minimum wages come before the court. Both the Socialist and the Progressive parties in 1912 approved the principle of the law. Will they renew the fight—this time for a constitutional amendment—if the law is annulled?

NEGRO VOTING RESTRICTIONS.

For years, Southern States have restricted the negro vote in their jurisdictions by the impositions of the condition on a voter that either he, or some of his lineal ancestors, were entitled to vote where they lived at the close of the Civil War. The constitutionality of such Constitutional provisions or statutes has been before the Court for decision for nearly two years. Many have regarded the cases as fraught with wide political importance.

Several Trust suits, including that against the International Harvester Company, are awaiting decision, and may leave problems for the platform-makers and the legislators. So may a multitude of cases whose importance may rest in the nature of the opinions by which they are decided.

COLORED COUNCILMEN FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Anniversaries come and anniversaries go and the public many times overlook matters that may become history. Possibly few people recall that on next Tuesday will occur the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first time that a colored man was elected a member of the First Branch City Council.

The colored voters of the old Eleventh ward brought out Harry S. Cummings, then a young lawyer of 24 years, and elected him on November 3, 1890. Harry has served in the city law-making body over half of the years that have since intervened, and only recently entered upon another four-year term. He has known nearly every prominent man in Maryland during the past quarter of a century and enjoys a wide acquaintance outside. Mr. Cummings is nearing 50 years of age now, but says that he wants to see fifty more.

MAY APPOINT COLORED POLICEWOMAN

The Police Commission has requested the City Council to enact legislation to appoint a colored policewoman for the city. It is pointed out that the colored population need the services of a woman of the race.

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THE RISE OF HAYWARD

There is a factor in Governor Whitman's Administration of New York State with which our citizens, white and black, have had little or no acquaintance, but which we feel is destined to become not only one of the great factors of the Empire State, but of the nation. That factor is Colonel William Hayward, the Governor's personal counsel and the counsel for the investigation of the Public Service Commission. To know the young and courageous State official is to admire him. His is the highest typical character of the West. Those who have known him in Nebraska as well as those who have known him during his meteoric rise in New York unite in declaring him not only brainy, but brave, and not only fearless in his dealings with all men, rich and poor, but white and black alike. Practical and personally admirable, Col. Hayward's is a new force in New York politics to be reckoned with. We are constrained to say these things because we confidently and gladly believe we see in William Hayward in the days to come another great and good friend of the race not unlike Colonel Roosevelt. We enjoy making the prophecy. Colonel Hayward's star is in the ascendency. The race, both in this State and in the nation, joins in saying, "More power to him!"

ANDERSON AND THE REPUBLICANS.

With the removal of Charles W. Anderson from the post of Internal Revenue Collector of the Second District of New York the Wilson Administration throttled its last chance of aid from the colored citizens in the year 1915. Following the removal of many other colored officeholders, that of Charles W. Anderson demonstrates the plain necessity of a return in force to the Republican party. Had it not been for the antics of Prof. Taft, while in the garb of Chief Magistrate of the Nation, it is more than probable that the Republicans would be in power throughout the country today. That the party is coming back to power there can be no doubt. The colored voters wherever they be must unite under the Republican emblem to make the return as big a success as possible.

Of all the colored voters none, we take it, will work harder for the return of honor and justice than Charles W. Anderson, pre-eminent citizen and faithful Republican. Mr. Anderson has well represented both his race and the party that has the honor to own his allegiance. And now that he no longer holds an office under the Wilson Administration his tongue should be free to expose the wrongs and insults perpetrated on the race by the Southern government now—but not much longer—in the saddle at Washington.

Charge With Regard to Handbooks.

Violations of the State quarantine regulations will be investigated by the March grand jury, which was impaneled in the Criminal Court to-day, the court instructing the jury in the charge to make a thorough investigation concerning alleged violations of the law, which have resulted in the spread of the foot and mouth disease. Relative to the proposed investigation Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Lorraine Mix said to-day that John W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture,

and chairman of the State Sanitary Board, had furnished him with a list of witnesses and that they will be summoned to appear before the grand jury next Thursday.

In his charge to the grand jury Judge Gregory dwelt at length on the gambling situation and said from information he had received handbook operations were just as prevalent in Louisville at the present time as before the recent conviction of a number who pleaded guilty to indictments. Even if those who pleaded guilty and agreed to stop the practice so far as they are concerned, the court said, others have taken up the practice and should be brought to speedy justice. Judge Gregory characterized this form of gambling as the most damnable law violation known to any community, and said it is a stain on the courts and the law preserving bodies that it is allowed to exist.

Among the members of the new grand jury is J. H. Hathaway, a colored undertaker. This is the first time in many years that a colored man has been accepted for grand jury service in Jefferson county.

Personnel of the March grand jury: Basil Ferguson, South Park; H. Wellkamp, 1357 South Shelby street; W. F. Klaus, 725 Guendalon street; M. Murphy, 1208 Zane street; J. A. Huff, Fourth Magistral district; F. C. Humphich, 639 Marret avenue; C. Eberenz, Third Magistral district; W. S. Lang, 1039 Portland avenue; C. Dehl, 138 William street; F. Roth, 735 Dearborn street; J. H. Hathaway, 716 Preston street; J. C. Hawes, Buechel.

NEGRO U. S. BAILIFF OUT OF A GOOD JOB

Refuses To Shine Judge's Boots But New 'Officeholder' Is Found To Do It

Thoroughly at home Republicans in the Federal building—the few, that is, at the Democratic administration can't reach with the official ax—and certain Democratic officials whose comparatively recent acquisition of their jobs still causes them to feel something of the timidity of the new boys awnt to have their say, are like flabborgasted over a situation that has arisen over the colored brother in their midst.

By this is meant the numerous colored brothers who, by grace of past activity in the black and tan wing of the old Republican party in Louisiana have managed, with some mysterious backing, to cement themselves some of the lesser jobs in the Fed-

eral courts, which numerous yearning Democrats cannot help thinking a surpassingly strange condition affairs.

In the past week there has developed such a problem over these "both-and-toe-hold" colored citizens that it has been the subject of almost many solemn and strictly private conferences between those "higher up" as have the most important government affairs. All the while the "higher up" were persuading themselves that the colored brother is only one who would do the service sometimes required of a bailiff; wherefore, they argued by accord, that this was sufficient reason for keeping him in the

Then, lo! one of these sesame colored brothers upset all the benign means that were being laid for his literal well-being by flatly refusing to shine the shoes of a Federal circuit judge. What's more he quit his job, because he felt that his job was being turned from under him after he had earned down the shoe-shining privilege extended him.

The rebellious erstwhile bailiff was Pat Prescott, who was shifted from position in the Federal District Court to the Circuit Court early this week to make room for Tom Galbreth, former deputy marshal, who was removed from that position, but dropped to the bailiff's berth. In the enclosed vault from one job to another breth's pay became \$3 a day when court is in session instead of the \$1 a month he was getting as a deputy marshal.

When the rebellious bailiff, Pat Prescott, long-time holder of Federal jobs, refused to polish the judicial shoes there was a catching for their path among those "higher up." Then they sent for another colored brother, Joseph Walker fell on the job without any questions.

THE NEGRO REPUBLICAN DISAFFECTION.

The Republican managers will read with keen interest and sinking hearts the statement made exclusively in yesterday's "Citizen" by George E. Wibecan, for thirty years a leader of his race in this borough, that colored Republicans intend to support the Democratic candidates in this campaign. Mr. Wibecan is a man of commanding personality, well educated and a credit to his race.

Gratitude is a conspicuous trait in the negro character and the race has not forgotten that it was the Republican party of Abraham Lincoln which emancipated the negro and gave him an opportunity to develop as a freeman.

For thirty years Mr. Wibecan loyally followed the Republican standard, but his experience with the present-day Republican leaders in this county has convinced him that the Republican organization in Brooklyn is, as he says, nothing but an office-holders' trust, with no reverence for the traditions of the party and scarcely knowing what it accomplished in the days of Abraham Lincoln. Col. Roosevelt has repeatedly brought a similar charge against the Republican party. Incidentally, Mr. Wibecan directs the attention of members of his race to the failure of Borough President Pounds and Public Works Commissioner Voorhees to intervene in behalf of the colored people in stopping a theatrical representation in a Brooklyn theatre calculated to foster prejudice against the negro.

There are over 20,000 colored voters in this county and fully ninety per cent. of them have been in the habit of voting the Republican ticket. If Mr. Wibecan is any criterion of Republican negro sentiment, the Republican candidates for District Attorney, County Clerk and Supreme Court Justice stand to lose the bulk of this vote.

COLORADO MAYORAL CANDIDATE

FOR KANSAS CITY, KANSAS—NATHANIEL SINGLEBERRY RUNS ON INDEPENDENT TICKET TO SHOW RESENTMENT OF COLORED VOTERS AGAINST PRESIDENT ERY IN A CITY WHERE RACE LINE IS DRAWN MOVE TO SHOW VOTING STRENGTH MADE BY BRANCH OF EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE ORGANIZED BY SECRETARY TROTTER.

(Associated Press.)

The "lily white" issue in an amended form will figure in the present mayoralty campaign in Kansas City, Kan.

Mayor C. W. Green yesterday announced he would be a candidate for re-election. Mayor Green received the solid Negro vote two years ago. He is a Democrat, and the only reason he got the Negro vote was because his opponent, J. E. Porter, had instituted and carried out a policy of refusing the Negroes any representation on the police department.

James E. Caton, present finance commissioner, who announced his candidacy for mayor last week, is a Republican and would be expected to get the Negro vote. But the Negroes apparently figure that there will be

NEGRO ACCEPTED FOR GRAND JURY

Judge Gregory Renews His

no hope of getting police representation as long as a white man, whether a Republican or Democrat, is elected. As a result Nat Singletarry, a Negro, yesterday announced his candidacy for mayor.

Backed by "Rights League."

Singletarry is backed by a strong following of Negro professional men, who declare that the refusal to give their race representation on the police force is unfair. Singletarry's backers have formed an organization known as the Independent Equal Rights League.

Politicians were busy figuring yesterday what the results of Singletarry's candidacy will be. Singletarry is considered well off financially, and always has been a factor in Republican politics. At various times insent as it should be in our police the last few years Negroes have been candidates for county and city offices but were not supported even by the members of their own race. Politicians say that results will be different in this case and that Singletarry will get a larger portion of Negro votes than any other Negro ever received.

WHY NOT APPOINT MORE POLICEMEN

Political Leaders Asked to Get Busy to See That Race Men Get Jobs.

The citizens of Chicago are closely watching the actions of the Civil Service board, seeing in the apparent disregard for colored applicants, symptoms of colorphobia. Chicago is in need of police, honorable men who are intelligent, fearless and capable to act as guardians of this place. Some thousand or more are demanded; 493 took recent examination, and 351 passed. Only 14 of this number were appointed. Eight of the balance are Afro-Americans, but have not been appointed. Now they talk of throwing this list out simply because the eight Afro-Americans are on the list. The examining physicians reject a race man on the flimsiest excuse. The Defender does not have any influence with the Civil Service board, but it urges that the complaint made by this paper will be taken to Mayor Harrison by the leading race Democrats at the city hall. It seems very strange that the many intelligent Afro-American women who made application did not pass. Something is wrong. Is it possible that Chicago is to be numbered among those narrow minded cities where Afro-American are to be barred from proper representation in all branches of the city and county government. Politicians, get busy. Now is the time. They want your vote, you want representation; your vote can be heard in the primary and election days.

RACE DEMANDS POLICE WOMEN ON LOCAL FORCE

Citizens Are Taxed but Have No Representation—Let Women of the Race Strike Now.

We now insist, as we have from the beginning, that the race be represented in our police department. We insist upon having women of the race in that department of the city administration.

Our reason for this demand is sane and just. It is taxation and representation. Afro-American women are voters, taxpayers and citizens, and have a right to honest representation in every department of the city government.

Why not Afro-American police women? What other nationalities are there represented?

A great moral good would be accomplished with their employment in that department. Our race leaders should use every honorable means for their appointment.

HOPKINS RE-ELECTED TO WILMINGTON COUNCIL

Wilmington, Del., June 10.—Councilman John O. Hopkins was re-elected to the City Council from the Sixth Ward in the municipal election last Saturday, receiving 600 votes and beating the Democratic candidate by a plurality of 202.

Councilman Hopkins was first elected two years ago and has made a good record as a city father. He has the confidence of his colleagues, as was evidenced by their passing his ordinance last week to prevent the production here of such plays as "The Birth of a Nation" and "The Nigger."

Dr. Hopkins is a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but has resided since he was an infant. He was educated at the Howard High School and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating from the latter school in 1908. With Dr. Conwell Banton he runs a drugstore at 12th and Walnut streets. He is also engaged in moving picture venture.

DEMOCRATS SWEEP BALTIMORE BY 16,000

Re-elect Mayor Preston by Biggest Majority Ever Given a Candidate for a City Office.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday.—The democrats swept Baltimore in the municipal election to-day, re-electing James H. Preston by almost 16,000 majority, the largest majority ever given a candidate for any municipal office in the city. John Hubert, president of the second branch of the City Council, and James F. Thrift, City Controller, also were re-elected by large majorities.

The democrats retain control of the second branch of the City Council by six to two. In the first branch they have twenty of the twenty-four members.

Harry S. Cummings, a negro, was re-elected to the Council in the Seventeenth ward, the majority of the voters being negroes. In the Fourteenth ward, which is the home of wealthy and exclusive Jews, T. W. McMechin, a negro lawyer, was defeated. The majority of the republicans in the ward are negroes, and the nomination went to McMechin. Because of the large majority of Mayor Preston he is hailed already as the next democratic candidate for Governor or for United States Senator to succeed Blair Lee.

Charles Heintzeman, the republican candidate for Mayor, fought against heavy odds. Every newspaper in the city was against him. Abolition of water rents and the placing of the charge on the tax bills was one of the issues urged by the republican candidate.

RACE MAN A MAYOR-ALTY CANDIDATE IN CINCINNATI

B. B. Langford of "Advancement Party" Demands Equality and Impartiality.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5.—A race man, B. B. Langford of the Advancement party, is contesting for the office of Mayor of Cincinnati against three white candidates of other parties. It is the first time one of the race has ever been regularly nominated for the office of Chief Executive of the city. The present campaign, probably the most hotly contested in the city's history, has developed many surprises.

The ticket is the result of a desire, freely expressed for the past ten years by prominent race organizations and politicians of Ohio, for actual equality and impartiality toward the blacks in all city employments, and especially at mess and in the fire and police dormitories.

The new ticket means a decided change in the vote of the dominant party, the Republican, led so often to success by George B. Cox, New York theatrical magnate, now in alleged voluntary retirement. The race is voting solid for him.

RACE AGAIN HAS MEMBER ON MOVIE CENSOR BOARD

The Chicago
A. J. Bowling, Discharged April 12, Is Reinstated by Merit Body
Backed by Alderman De Priest, Rev. A. J. Carey and Senator Hardings

When the promoters of "The Birth of a Nation," Tom Dixon's trouble-breeding moving pictures appear before the Chicago board of moving picture censors they will find that the race they attempt to blaspheme will have one of its members on the board. This pleasing fact became known Saturday when it was announced that the civil service commission had reinstated Professor A. J. Bowling.

Professor Bowling was formerly a member of the board, but was discharged by the commission April 12. His troubles have been adjusted and through the recommendation of Alderman De Priest, Rev. A. J. Carey and State Senator Harding he was reinstated.

BURLESON APPOINTS WRONG COLORED MAN POSTMASTER

Intended to Name Former Supporter but Another Simmons Got the Position
The Oklahoman
Oklahoma City, Ok., March 27.—Postmaster-General Burleson owes an apology to L. D. Simmons, an Oklahoma City man, for an error he made in the selection of a Colored man for postmaster at Boley, Ok., one of the important Colored towns of the state.

When Burleson recommended that President Wilson appoint Caesar Simmons for the Boley postoffice, he honestly thought that he was appointing L. D. Simmons. He thought he was doing a favor to a man who was one of his warmest and most ardent supporters for Congress in the Ninth District of Texas, in several campaigns, and one of the leading Colored educators of Texas for 20 years. But he appointed a Simmons whom he had never known and who had never done a favor for the postmaster-general.

L. D. Simmons sent his application to Washington. The story goes that Caesar Simmons had a friend in Dorset Carter, a lawyer of Purcell, and that recently when Carter was in Washington, he called on Burleson in behalf of this Simmons.

"I have already made up my mind to appoint Simmons," said Burleson, speaking, of course, of the Texas Simmons who had been his political friend. That ended Carter's mission. The appointment was made that day, and in due time confirmed by the Senate.

New York Sun

September 1915

WHAT THE NEGROES WANT.

A Sternly Practical View of the Contest for District Attorney.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: If the present District Attorney is elected does he intend to appoint a member of the negro race as an Assistant District Attorney?

It would be well for negro voters to keep in mind the fact that the present District Attorney is a protege of the present Governor and his attitude regarding Afro-Americans must be unequivocally stated before we pledge to him our support. After all, political parties are of little consequence if they are of no use to those who support them, and it is this principle of representation which is the paramount issue for the negro voters in deciding what candidate is entitled to their support.

Every nationality and race receives recognition except Afro-Americans, and it is time that this condition of affairs cease; and it will cease if the negro voters regardless of party come together and demand something besides a mere stenographic representation in the office of the District Attorney of New York county. It is our duty to support regardless of party the man who will give us representation in an official capacity in that office. Process servers and stenographers and janitors' jobs are not enough. We have highly educated and competent young negro lawyers coming from the leading schools of the East, and they are competent and we demand that the party wanting our votes, the candidate desiring our support, declare himself regardless of party on this point.

ARTHUR G. SHAW.

NEW YORK, September 13.

TENNESSEE COLORED CITIZENS ACCORDED RECOGNITION.

On Republican Executive Committee—Knoxville Editor Chosen As Secretary.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 6.—Colored Republicans of East Tennessee were accorded signal recognition by the party when Editor W. L. Porter, of The East Tennessee News, a colored publication of Knoxville, was selected as one of the secretaries of the executive committee at the convention held last Saturday. The colored citizens are granted every right in politics, in this section and they are now beginning to demand that more official recognition be accorded them. Esq. W. F. Yardley, at one time a candidate for governor in the state and the first colored lawyer to be admitted to the bar in Tennessee, appeared before the committee and asked that Editor Porter be elected to the office of secretary, that the colored people may have a representative on the committee. His election was unanimous.

Political - 1915
Office Holding

COLORED MASSMEETING ON LIBERTY ST. TONIGHT

Joshua Hall will preside at a big colored mass meeting which will be held in Funeral Aid Hall, in Liberty street, tonight, beginning at nine o'clock.

Assembly Candidates Elmer H. Geran and Harry G. VanNote and Freeholder Candidates John Daly and Charles M. Wyckoff are expected to address the meeting. Others scheduled to be heard include Charles W. Warner, Charles Goldman, Samuel Eddy, David A. Graves, Herbert Edley and William Llewellyn, Joe Temple and Col. Sample.

A free collation will be served by Walter Hill.
(By R. W. Thompson.)

Capable Colored Clerks Promoted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—It is cheering to note the substantial recognition that is being accorded to efficient colored men and women in the executive departments of the government. Scarcely a week passes that does not mark the advancement of one or more of the colored employees in some branch of the federal service. Last week Secretary McAdoo, through Acting Secretary Lyman R. Newton, gave promotions to Messrs. Henry J. Davis, A. J. Beverly and Charles G. Harris, clerks of acknowledged competency in the Treasury Department. This signal recognition of their merit is an encouragement to these workers themselves and a positive heartener to all others similarly engaged. The promotions carry a handsome increase in salary.

MAJOR JACKSON ON FIVE COMMITTEES

The Chicago Defender
Springfield, Ill., March 12, Wednesday. Speaker Shanahan announced the various committees. The C. O. P. received a large share of the important assignments. Major R. R. Jackson, representative from the Third Senatorial District, was appointed on the following committees: Military Affairs, Ins. France, License and Miscellaneous, Revenue, Senatorial Apportionment. Representative S. B. Turner from the First district was appointed on the following committees: Civil Service, Insurance, Liberal, Licenses and Miscellaneous, Public Utilities and Transportation.

Hon. S. B. Turner, the Representative of the First District to the State Legislature, has returned to the city and is receiving congratulations from his friends for having made such a splendid law-maker. He is the editor of the Illinois Idea and one of the biggest

politicians of the second ward. While at Springfield he offered a number of good bills and was back of the bill that appropriated \$75,000 for the new Eighth Regiment armory and the \$25,000 for the holding of the Centennial Exposition. Mr. Turner is one of the few politicians that is not selfish. One of his chief traits is to see that men and workers in his ward are given places of political preferment. Representative Turner knows every voter in his ward. He is hale, hearty and well met, brave and heroic and a race lover to the core. He makes no pretensions of being able to carry his precinct in his pocket, but when it comes time to "deliver" he is always marked "present."

Col. Denison Secures Appointment.

Col. Franklin A. Denison, commanding the 8th Regiment, Illinois National Guard, was chosen as one of the members of the Crime Commission, by Judge Harry Olson. The Colonel has been in public life for a number of years and always "made good." He has the confidence of the leading people of the city. Since he has become colonel of the regiment, the armory has a new building and now \$60,000 addition is being made to it.

Hon. E. H. Green Appointed.

Hon. E. H. Green, formerly member of the Illinois legislature, member of the Pythian Commission, has been appointed real estate expert and is now on the job. He receives \$2,000 a year. This is the sixth big appointment that has been made by Mayor William Hale Thompson, aside from the 700 men who are working in the city and county government.

WANT MEMBER ON THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18.—With six prospective vacancies on the Board of Education the Negroes of this city are campaigning to secure at least one representative on the Board.

Many of the prominent Negroes in the city are being mentioned for the position among the names suggested being Bishop Levi I. Coppins, the Hon. George H. White, the Rev. Henry L. Phillips, the Rev. William A. Credit, the Rev. Matthew Anderson, the Rev. E. W. Moore, Dr. N. F. Mossell and Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair.

WHEELER APPOINTED COST CLERK

Boston, O., March 11.—Thaddeus W. Wheeler has been appointed cost clerk for the city after passing a civil service examination.

This city is under the commission form of government and employs a manager. The position that Mr. Wheeler will hold is an important one, as the city is run on a business basis. He is now an assistant engrossing clerk in the legislature.

FLEMING ELECTED

MEMBER CITY COUNCIL

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.
Cleveland, O., Nov. 3.—In the election yesterday Attorney Thomas E. Fleming was elected to the Cleveland

City Council from the Eleventh Ward, on a nonpartisan ticket.

Six candidates were in the race, Mr. Fleming being the only Negro. In this ward several millionaires have their residences, with about one-fourth of the vote being cast by Negroes. In 1910 Fleming was councilman-at-large, being the first Negro elected from this ward.

OSCAR DE PRIEST ELECTED ALDERMAN IN CHICAGO

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.
Chicago, Ill., April 6.—For the first time in the history of Chicago, a Negro, Oscar De Priest, has been elected Alderman to serve in the City Council. He was chosen Tuesday from the Second Ward, which is thickly populated by Negroes. He was at one time a County Commissioner, and is now engaged in the real estate business.

CALIFORNIA NEGRO APPOINTED TO OFFICE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Oct. 2.—W. E. Easton, of this city, has been appointed by Governor Johnston to the responsible position of custodian of the sub-Capitol of California.

This is the first appointment of a colored man by Governor Johnston.

INDIAN NAMED FOR REGISTER OF TREASURY

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Wilson today nominated Houston B. Teehee, of Tahlequah, Ok., to be register of the Treasury, to succeed Gabe Parker, who recently became commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Teehee is a Cherokee Indian, and now is attorney for that tribe in Oklahoma. He formerly was a member of the lower house of the Oklahoma Legislature.

J. H. Hines Defeated.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.
Chattanooga, Tenn., April 19, 1915.

J. W. Hines, colored candidate for Justice of the Peace, was defeated in the race for Justice of the Peace last Tuesday owing to the need of trained helpers. While he did not get elected he made a good showing, ranking third. When the election comes again, the colored people will pal stick by their candidate and elect him to whatever office he aspires.

S. E. COURTNEY

MORTON APPOINTED

ASST. DIST. ATTY.

Counselor Frederick Q. Morton, recently selected by Charles F. Murphy as the leader of New York Negro Democracy to succeed the late Robert N. Wood, has been appointed as an assistant district attorney of New York County by District Attorney Swann, who was sworn in office January 1, 1916.

NEGRO OPPOSES CUMMINGS

Two Colored Councilmanic Candidates in 17th Ward.

Lewis H. Davenport, colored, yesterday filed with the Supervisors of Election his papers as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the First Branch of the City Council in the Seventeenth ward. This ward has a preponderance of colored voters and usually elects a colored Republican to the City Council.

For some years past Harry S. Cummings, colored, has been the ward representative. It is understood that he will be a candidate for re-election, and it is believed that he will have the support of the city organization.

Oppose Negro for Record.

Senators Vardaman and Hardwick and Representative Frank Clark will be the principal speakers at a meeting of protest against the appointment of a negro as recorder of deeds for the District to be held by the National Democratic Fair Play Association, Inc., at the Old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F streets northwest tonight. Resolutions opposing the appointment of negroes to Federal offices and requesting that the Senate refuse confirmation of the nomination for the recorder of deeds will be submitted.

Stockton Negroes Demand City Jobs

(By Associated Press)
STOCKTON, March 17.—This morning a delegation representing 400 colored residents of this city appeared before the City Council and demanded certain municipal positions, among them being a deputy city clerk, police, janitor, teamsters and others.

CUMMINGS RE-ELECTED

A CITY COUNCILMAN

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—In the city election held on Tuesday, May 4, the Hon. Harry E. Cummings was re-elected as city councilman from the seventeenth ward by a plurality of 502 over his Democratic and Independent Progressive opponents.

In the fourteenth ward George W. McMechen was defeated.

Milwaukee, Wis.

JOURNAL

JUL 22 1915

Negro Gets \$5,000 Job.

Chicago, July 22.—One of the most important positions in the city law department was given, to Edward H. Wright, negro attorney and former county commissioner. The salary is \$5,000 a year.

Two other negroes have been appointed to the law department in the last two weeks; L. H. Anderson, named assistant corporation counsel, and the Rev. Archibald James Cary, made chief investigator.

NEGRO TRUMPETER FOR PANAMA EXPOSITION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—W. Sanders, leader of this city has been appointed official herald for the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal.

With a seven-foot trumpet he sounds reveille each morning and taps each evening. This is the first time a Negro trumpeter has been employed in this city.

COLORED OFFICER FOR HEAD OF POLICE LIST

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.
OAKLAND, Cal., March 23.—A. M. Sanderson, who has been on the police force for several years, heads the list of twelve eligibles for the position of corporal, from which five appointments are to be made.

Although Sanderson is an efficient officer, the fact that he is colored operates to create a doubt as to whether he will receive the promotion to which he is entitled.

20 YEARS A POLICEMAN IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8.—Charles Jenkins, 1512 Waverly street, has served for twenty years as a member of the city's police force as a patrolman. On Tuesday evening, June 30, he was given a handsome gold watch by his friends, the presentation speech being made by Harry M. Bass. Officer Jenkins is now eligible for a pension.

RAISE DETECTIVES' PAY.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 12.—The salaries of Detectives John Thomas and Howard Greer have been increased to \$1,500 per annum.

The member that ran for Councilman in the Fifteenth Ward on the advancement party's ticket received one vote, according to canvass by the Republican executives of the ward.

Rev. A. J. Carey

The Rev. A. J. Carey, pastor of the Institution church, was appointed last Friday a member of the Morning Picture Censorship and Appeal for the place was made by the Chicago Defender. Every moving picture shown in Chicago must be seen by this board. Every race has a representative on the board now and the Rev. A. J. Carey will look after the interests of the colored. The Indianapolis Freeman

NEGRO APPOINTED AS A SPECIAL POLICEMAN

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

you New York Age
EVANSHVILLE, Ind., June 22.—For the first time in this city a Negro, Ernest Tidington, has been appointed as a special police officer. The appointment was announced on June 17 by Edgar Schmidt, chief of police, and it goes to the Board of Safety for ratification.

WANTS NOMINATION FOR CITY COUNCIL

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

you New York Age
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 15.—John B. Norris, a prominent club man, has filed the necessary papers and will make the fight in the primary for the nomination as councilman from the 30th ward.

Charles S. Sutton, a young colored man of Cleveland, has been appointed enrolling clerk in the State Senate of Ohio.

The Crisis

February 1915. No. 166

NEGROES REGISTER KICK.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Columbus, Ohio, June 12.—Now this is decidedly novel. Issue has been raised between the True Democracy League and negroes. The Ohio Colored Protective League criticizes Governor Frank B. Willis for recognizing the true Democracy to the exclusion of negro Republicans.

WILBUR KING REFUSED TO TAKE NEW POSITION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

you New York Age
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The unusual happening of a negro declining an office tendered to him was noted in the city last week when Wilbur E. King, for the past twelve years assistant county prosecutor and attorney in charge of criminal prosecutions, was tendered a position by the new Republican Attorney General of the state in his office. Mr. King did not consider the position in keeping with his reputation and standing as an attorney, and declined it with thanks.

For the past four years Mr. King had served under the present Attorney General-elect who was for two terms county prosecutor. It is stated that the position he tendered Mr. King was a rather obscure one, beneath what King believed his race was entitled to for the support it had rendered, and rather than accept it he preferred to return to the practice of law which holds out to him not only a far more remunerating salary, but a place in the legal ranks commensurate with his high abilities.

Before declining the position, King, it is stated, consulted with a number of his race who advised him to decline the place. King is regarded as one of the most brilliant criminal lawyers in the state, without reference to color or race.

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"BUT HEAH I IS!"



McCALL BARELY DEFEATS WALSH--- HAYS ELECTED---CURLEY REBUKED

Crawford and Rainey Lose—Curley and Liquor Men De-
feat Walsh in Boston—Colored Give Governor Votes—
47,000 for Curley Recall—Negro-Hating Hays Gets Big
Majority—Woman Suffrage Defeated.

Mc
The Boston Globe usually considered the most correct on election returns, in its Wednesday night edition said:—

Hon Samuel W. McCall of Winchester was yesterday elected Governor of Massachusetts by a plurality of 4930, the smallest received by any of the Republican candidates on the State ticket, all of whom were successful. Gov. Walsh, his Democratic opponent, received the highest vote of any Democratic candidate, leading his party by approximately 27,000 votes.

Gov. Walsh's vote was the greatest ever received by any Democratic candidate for office in Massachusetts. In 1910 Ex-Gov. Eugene N. Foss, with three designations—Democratic, Democratic Progressive and "Eugene N. Foss of Boston"—received in all 229,352. Gov. Walsh's vote of yesterday exceeds that by more than 1000.

It was clearly a Republican year for the Legislature as well, the Republicans gaining a seat in the Senate, which gives them 31 out of the 40, and increasing their representation in the lower branch from 149 elected last year to 167 this year. The number of Democrats is 72, as against 87 elected last year. There is still one Socialist in the House.

The suffrage amendment was defeated, there being 294,953 "no" votes as against 162,351 "yes," a majority vote of 132,602.

Progressive Party Gone.

Mr. McCall's total vote yesterday was 235,296 and Gov. Walsh's 230,366. William Shaw, Prohibition candidate for Governor, received throughout the State, 19,730, and Nelson B. Clark, the Progressive party candidate, 7025.

The Prohibition vote was of sufficient size to establish the "dries" as a political party, while that of the Bull Moose party was so small that its legal standing was wiped out. The law requires that a party must cast 3 percent of the total vote. The effect of yesterday's balloting is that the Prohibitionists go on the ballot at the primaries next year for the first time since the establishment of the direct primaries.

As has been said, there will be no Progressive party in the primaries of 1916.

Rest of State Ticket Republican.

Senator Calvin Coolidge of Northampton received 253,949 for Lieutenant Governor and Ex-Lieut. Gov. Edward P. Barry, his Democratic opponent, got 203,128, making Senator Coolidge's plurality 50,811.

The largest plurality received by any of the Republicans on the State ticket was that of Atty.Gen. Henry C. Atwill, whose vote was 259,431 as against 178,366 received by Joseph Joyce Donahue, the Democratic candidate. The Attorney General's plurality was 81,065.

Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry's vote was 255,534, and that of Edwin A. Grosvenor, his Democratic opponent, 190,811. This gives Mr. Langtry's plurality of 64,728.

State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook was re-elected by 249,646 as against 182,190 received by Jacob C. Morse, Democrat. Mr. Cook's plurality was 67,456.

State Treas. Charles L. Burrill received 251,740 and Henry L. Bowles, Democrat, 192,280, making Mr. Burrill's plurality 59,460.

(For other election news see page 2)

WHAT DEFEATED WALSH.

When the Boston Post came out Wednesday morning and in big head.

lines said cutting of Walsh in Boston and opposition by liquor interests defeated Governor who ran strong in country towns, the truth was out.

The Boston Transcript said Wednesday afternoon on the defeat of Walsh:

The man for Walsh and his friends to blame, if they are disposed to censure, is Curley and no other. He was the Boston Democratic general in charge of the battle, and nobody measured up to him in the conflict. He did his utmost to combat the recall, as might naturally be expected, but he did not exert himself with equal power to support Walsh. Many of the governor's friends will say that Curley actually laid down so far as the governor was concerned and that he was not sincere in his professions of friendship.

Curley Double-Crossed Walsh.

Mayor Curley announced active leadership of Boston democracy and insisted upon personally leading the fight for Governor Walsh at every turn. He thus tried to save his recall by winning over Walsh's friends. He promised 60,000 to 65,000 votes for Walsh and Walsh got only 54,000. He promised a plurality of 30,000 and Walsh's plurality was reduced from 25,000 last year to 22,000. For Curley failed to try to get out the democratic vote, fearing it might vote for his recall. He hurt the Governor by protruding himself and then let the democratic vote stay at home.

The Colored vote which Governor Walsh got all over the state in goodly numbers with other independents, would have carried him over the line a victor but for Curley's betrayal.

Liquor Men also Double-Crossed.

Another double-cross was worked by the liquor men who swung those they influenced over to Mr. McCall. In this the Post said:—

"In many of the wards in Boston the Governor showed a loss over last year, when the increase in the vote is considered. The big factor which worked against him in Boston was the liquor vote.

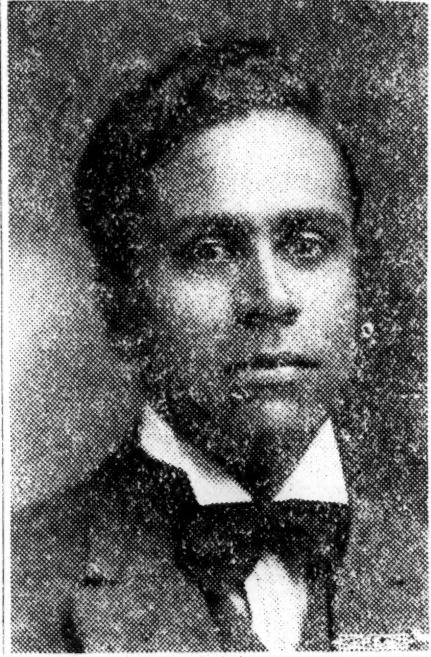
"The word was sent out 48 hours before election by the liquor men that McCall must be elected. The swing to Shaw had thrown a bad scare into these forces. The theory of the liquor dealers was that if Shaw succeeded in securing enough votes to defeat McCall, having secured the balance of power, he might force the prohibition issue on the party next year.

The lieutenants of Governor Walsh made the charge last night that many of the Democratic leaders in the city were indifferent although not working against his re-election. For instance, it was generally known that ex-Representative Martin M. Lomasney, while with the Governor for re-election, showed no activity in working to get out a big vote for him."

Colored Men Loyal.

Despite scare-growl cries, despite the 11th hour "Republican barrel," Colored men voted for Gov. Walsh in

return for his opposition to Color prejudice and his fight against the "Birth of a Nation." Many voluntarily told the Governor they were with him and voted for him silently to avoid persecution and loss of jobs. The Governor is satisfied that the loyalty of the Colored was shown.



MR. JULIAN D. RAINEY

Republican—Made fine run for a young man, new in Boston politics.



LT. GOV.-ELECT CALVIN COOLIDGE.

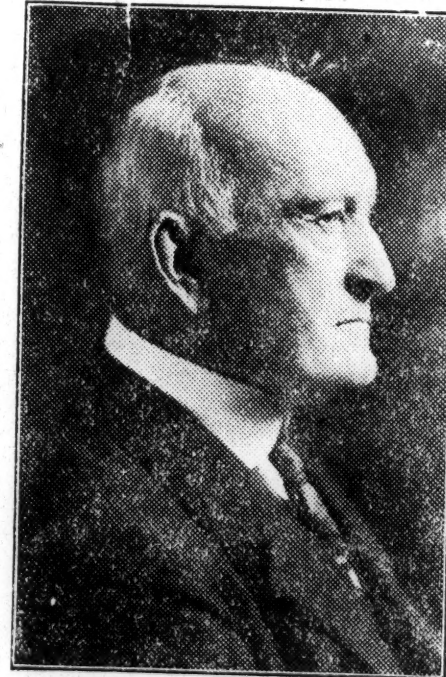
Republican—Pres. of Mass. Senate—Cast deciding vote for race against "Birth of a Nation."—Got entire Colored vote.

The Colored Alabamian

9/4/15

The Negroes of Tennessee have the ballot. I was told that over 2,000 voted in the last election of the city. They had an alderman in the city government till the city was governed by commissioners. Prof. Tallaferro has been secretary of election in his beat for thirteen years. Prof. Billingsley has been one of the city registrars for many years.

The Standard 11, 6/15



GOV.-ELECT SAMUEL W. MCCALL
Republican—Ex-Congressman—Never
Unfriendly to Colored Citizens.

The Colored Alabamian

September 4th, 1915.

PROTECTING OUR INTERESTS.

IN EVERY LARGE CITY where the race vote is of any considerable size, there should be a united effort on the part of our workers to get some of the angels—in other words, help those and only those who give something in return. It may not always be in the way of position—there are other favors equally as valuable, and it is always well for us to have a friend at court. In these latter days we are never quite sure just what kind of legislation inimical to us will be attempted, and if we send men who have something to lose, even if their heart isn't just in the right place, we stand a fair show of having our interests protected. In Chicago it is possible and also probable that we will have a race representative in the City Council in the person of Oscar DePriest. Both gentlemen who opposed him at the primaries have graciously laid down their arms and have come out boldly and manly in support of the successful candidate, and have advised their supporters to do likewise. This is the spirit that should dominate every race-loving person. We have an opportunity to put Mr. DePriest in the Council; we have the power, and if we do not exert it, never again should we cry give us a chance.

THE COLORED CITIZENS OF Indianapolis are on the quiver in anxious expectancy over the fate of the bill now pending before the Indiana Legislature to prohibit the interference of police and others with the free exercise of the right of suffrage by voters. The bill also specifically prohibits the slugging policemen from interfering with the conduct of registrations. The bill has been favorably reported by the Committee on Criminal Code, and it is hoped will make its way to engrossment by the time this goes to press. Senator Robinson, the father of the bill, is the Republican floor leader and deserves much credit for the manly fight he is making for fair play to the Negro in future elections.

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Suffrage

You Might Have Filled a Large Room with Colored Ladies Opposed to Freedom, Senator O'Gorman.

That Does Not Prove, However, That It Was Right to Keep the Negroes in Slavery.

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Senator O'Gorman, very powerful, with a wide chest and a thick beard, interesting sample of modern intelligence grafted on primitive man, is not friendly to woman suffrage.

He thinks the nation should not interfere in woman's rights, and says to women who ask his help:

"To permit the Federal Government to interfere with the suffrage is to destroy the fundamental rights of the States."

It's strange how sensitive statesmen are about interfering with the rights of the States or the rights of something when they happen not to want to do a thing.

President Wilson could not help woman suffrage because it was not in the Democratic platform. Mr. O'Gorman fears for the States.

This Government was established to free the inhabitants of this country from dictation and political slavery.

Men were given the right to vote that they might defend themselves.

The Constitution of the United States is planned to protect human beings against oppression of every kind.

The fundamental wrong upon which the American Revolution was based was England's system of taxation without representation.

The Government of the United States ought now to give freedom to women, and free THEM in 1915 from taxation without representation, as it freed the men from that kind of taxation in 1776.

Senator O'Gorman says the women are "in a hurry." They have waited almost 140 years—a fighter like Senator O'Gorman would not wait so long.

Senator O'Gorman, who will one day live to be asking the ladies for their votes, telling them how much he admires their qualities of mind and heart—**MIND ESPECIALLY**—made this remark to women who tried to make him look at woman suffrage from the right point of view:

"You, ladies, do not represent a majority. I could fill

another room just as large as this with women who wanted me to do the opposite thing."

Of course the Senator, even among his own acquaintances, might fill a large room with women who do not want to vote.

If he had lived in the South he could have filled the biggest room with colored ladies who did not want to be set free.

The South had many colored ladies and colored gentlemen, too, who did not want to leave "Old Massa." They **WANTED** to be slaves—they **LIKED** it. They were delighted to have somebody buy them shoes, feed them, take all responsibility and allow them to lead the idle life of colored slaves.

There are unfortunately still many white women like those slaves who did not want to leave "Old Massa." They like to be slaves—they like to have somebody boss them, rule them, dictate to them, pat them on the head and patronize them.

They like to play the role of clinging vines, and seem shocked when anybody suggests the vote or any other intellectual effort.

But, Senator O'Gorman, the fact that many colored women did not want to be free was not a sound argument against freeing the slaves.

And the fact that some white women—foolish, weak, feeble-minded—object to the use of their intelligence and of the vote does not justify you or any other man in refusing to give the vote to women intelligent enough to want it.

You are young, energetic, and we hope will be in politics for a long time, Senator O'Gorman.

With all the friendly feeling that you know we have for you we predict that before long a good deal of that deep voice will be used in telling ladies just how it happened that, hastily and without thought, you failed to recognize their intellectual value, and the fact that they, by all means, **OUGHT TO VOTE**. For they are going to vote **SOON**.

RALEIGH NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Journal
Editor Poe Encouraged To Believe Segregation Measure Will Become Law

(By T. L. McCoy)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 16—President James B. Dudley of the A. M. College, Greensboro, N. C., was in the city this week in conference with state officials upon matters pertaining to the welfare

of the college.

Editor Poe of the Progressive Farmer, is encouraged to believe that his pet act now before the legislature will soon become a law, as the committee on grievances have reported it favorably to the Legislature—to segregate Negroes from white communities. He says that his scheme has been passed upon by some of the best legal minds in the State, and it is their opinion that the act will stand before the State Supreme Court. The woman suffrage to pass the Legislature, because it would enable women to vote, a privilege that has been taken away from Negroes.

FROM TRAVELER READERS

FOOLING THE PEOPLE

To the Editor of The Traveler:

Twelve Negro supporters of Woodrow Wilson have issued a circular plainly intended to fool the colored voters. They say "this is a state election and we are concerned about what is best for Massachusetts." Such a statement is a half truth. These Negro Democrats know that if Massachusetts goes Democratic this fall it will be hailed all over the country as a victory for Woodrow Wilson.

The state Democratic platform indorses President Wilson and Gov. Walsh. They are linked together as standing for the success of the national Democratic party. Gov. Walsh is standing squarely on that platform and in meetings all over the state is advocating the success of the Democratic party. It is impossible to limit the influence of a vote to one man or to the state Democratic ticket. Every Democratic speaker is urging the success of Gov. Walsh because it will mean to the country that Massachusetts indorses President Wilson and his southern cabinet who have done all in their power to belittle the colored people by segregation and with a purpose not only to drive them from office in Washington, but from the federal service all over the country.

A vote for Walsh is, therefore, a vote for Wilson and his party of Hoke Smith, Vardaman and Tillman, a party which permits the lynching and burning of men, women and children in states under its control.

Gov. Walsh is an amiable gentleman with good intentions, but he is a Democrat, and the Massachusetts Democratic party backs up the national Democratic party. Gov. Walsh is, therefore, in the camp of our enemies, and a vote for him is a vote for the enemy.

In the fight against the "Birth of a Nation," a Republican Legislature gave us our bill. Every Democratic senator voted against it. The Republican president of the state Senate risked his political future in standing by us. A majority of the Republican Legislature stood by us.

Mr. McCall is no one-speech-friend of the Negro. In every test in Congress where the rights of the Negro were at issue he stood openly for justice and equality before the law.

What has Gov. Walsh done for the colored people in the two years he has been Governor except make speeches?

BUTLER R. WILSON.

Boston, Oct. 27.

THE YOUNG MAN AND HIS POLL TAX.

The time remaining in which poll tax can be paid is less than a month; fewer poll taxes, perhaps, have been paid up to this time than in any year since the adoption of the new constitution. The business depression has apparently affected poll tax payment more unfavorably than it has the payment of any other form of paying licenses or taxes.

It is time that some general interest should be aroused in this very important matter. It is time that the payment of poll tax should be emphasized, especially to the young man, who deludes himself into believing that it is worth while to save that dollar and a half. By saving that dollar and a half he deprives himself of his principal right as a citizen and he silences his own voice in public affairs.

Again, the young man is in error in believing that it is not worth while to pay his poll tax, because there will be no important election this year. On the contrary there will be an important election. The city of Montgomery will have the most important municipal election, perhaps, that it has had in fifteen years. The complexion of the city government for the next four years will depend upon the vote of the people of the city during 1915.

It is altogether possible that there will be a public vote on the prohibition question. One of the bills to be introduced in the Legislature will provide for a State-wide vote for State-wide prohibition. It is possible that this measure will pass. In such an election the man without a poll tax receipt will be without power and without voice. Again we are likely to have bond elections in 1915. It has already been suggested that the State of Alabama issue two million dollars in bonds to take up the deficits of the past seven years. There may be other bond matters submitted of special interest to the people of Montgomery county. Again, no man knows what the Legislature may do, in the way of changing and rearranging offices. When this is done it may call for some elections in the year. The man who thinks that there will be no voting to do in 1915, is deceiving himself.

But poll tax payment should be put upon a higher ground. It is the duty of every good citizen to qualify himself for a voice in a Democratic government. Voting is a privilege and every good citizen should qualify himself for that privilege.

SUGGESTS DUPLICATE BALLOT AS ONE REMEDY.

Editor The Advertiser: *Advertiser 22-15*
One of the most important subjects for the consideration of our lawmakers is the means whereby our people may enjoy an accurate and honest count of the ballots cast at the polls. Mr. Carmichael may be one of the few of our citizens who have expressed the belief that illegal and dishonest methods have been employed to control votes, but thousands of others, too modest, too timid or perhaps less courageous, have failed to express a belief as strongly entertained as Mr. Carmichael, that such practices have been indulged in. The purity of our ballot box is the very foundation upon which our form of government rests; destroy this and the whole superstructure crumbles. My object in writing this letter is not to let out of my system any ill-will or bitterness

which some may believe finds lodgment in my heart against any individual or faction of the Democratic party, but in my feeble way I do hope to be able as a citizen, realizing a share of responsibility, to suggest a means whereby this great evil may be overcome and removed. Were I called upon to define a thief I should say "One who appropriates that which belongs to another even though it be of so small a value in the estimation of some as a vote. And the moral turpitude involved in the transaction is no less when committed by a prohibitionist than by an anti-prohibitionist.

Permit me to digress long enough from the subject to say that the compound word "anti-prohibitionist" herein has been used because the usual customary term "local optionist" does not properly define those who I wished to include. All those who exercise the right of franchise under our form of government are local optionists in practice, if they vote, whether they believe or do not believe in local option. One voting against the sale of whiskey in a county, or any unit legally defined for this purpose is as much a local optionist as one who votes for the sale therein. As to whether either may be good, however, depends on how strongly the one may be opposed, not in fact, but in principal, to the other. Hence, with no intention to shock the sensibilities of those who have exclusively appropriated the term "local option," I may be pardoned for referring to them as "anti-prohibitionist."

Returning to my theme, "Safeguarding the ballot box," the charge of fraud in procuring and counting of votes cast has consumed some little space in the columns of some of our newspapers recently and a great number of our people have been waiting and hoping for these charges to be denied vainly. As a matter of fact the only answer to these charges has been a bitter denunciation of those who dared to bring the indictment. There is no defense nor argument in this kind of procedure as it develops no proof whatever. A few know it, many believe it, and the rest fear that money has been used and fraud employed to defeat the will of the people. Money may be used legitimately (perhaps) and profitably in the employment of orators to induce voters one way or the other, but however great the money used to buy votes, little is accomplished in this way. For instance Jones is offered ten dollars to vote for Smith and agrees to do so, thus the cardinal sin is committed, hence it is easier for Jones the next day to agree to vote for Johnston upon the payment of a like sum, and though large sums of money may be used in this way, Jones, unless he is an honest rascal, will vote for the man of his choice, who may be neither of the candidates for whom he was paid to vote. There would be no method in his madness otherwise. This line of reasoning naturally leads to the conclusion that the inaccuracy and dishonest counting of the votes after they are cast are factors the most potent in defeating the will of the people.

Now what are we going to do about it. My judgment is that the remedy is in a duplicate ballot and ballot box. There is a way to make an absolutely accurate copy of a written instrument and that is by placing a carbon sheet between two sheets of paper. Have the ballots printed in the usual way with a ring opposite the name of the candidates in which to make the cross, place a carbon sheet under or between the two blanks, hand the pad to the voter, after he has marked his ticket, and inserted the proper number as named by the manager, have him fold the tickets and drop one ticket in the box, the votes in which to be counted by the managers of the election. Drop the duplicate ballot in the other box. (This is locked and sealed). The names on which ballots to be counted by the Judge of Probate, the judge and clerk of the circuit or others, to be named than the managers of the election at the polls. The totals of these counts would of necessity correspond and if not the fact of

fraud or inaccuracy in the count would be apparent, and a revision or recount remove either or both of these irregularities.

I am a Democrat, have always been and ever expect to be and I refuse to be written out of the party simply because I may cast my vote against the sale of whiskey. I am at least as good a Democrat as those who may vote for the sale of whiskey, the right to do which I concede and I am a stronger local optionist and a better Democrat than the members of any Legislature who boast that they are local optionists, yet would pass a law providing for the voting of whiskey in and another law providing against the voting of whiskey out as has been done. It is indeed a test of party loyalty for a citizen to continue his membership in any party who might continue to neglect the most important duty and obligation to the people of passing laws for their protection against a fraudulent ballot.

Are our legislators equal to this great responsibility and imperative need. I believe they are.

Negro in Woman Suffrage Question

Representatives of the National Suffrage Association, the Congressional Union and the National Association Opposed to Suffrage debated the proposed federal suffrage amendment before congressional committees last Thursday, according to reports from Washington. The representatives of the several organizations presented arguments pro and con before the Judiciary Committee of the House, and the Congressional Union delegates also appeared before the Senate Committee on Suffrage. At the Senate hearing, it is stated, Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, called the attention of the suffragists to the contention that the Southern women did not want the ballot because of the Negro woman vote. Miss Francis Jililee of California is said to have replied that it was not the Negro question that endangered suffrage in the South, but factory owners employing women and children. Mrs. Hattie R. Jacobs of Alabama, it is stated, declared that it was a fallacy to say that suffrage in any way involved the race question. She claimed that a very large number of women would become enfranchised in the South under the proposed amendment, there being 8,000,000 white women while there are only 4,000,000 Negro women in this section, according to her estimate. She argued also that enfranchisement would still be subject to the same qualifications for Negro women as are imposed on Negro men. She produced figures to show that south of the Mason and Dixon's line the white women alone outnumber the total Negro population by nearly 500,000.

'NEGRO WAS NOT READY FOR VOTE'

Is Retort to Oswald Villard at Congregational Club.

Editor Oswald Garrison Villard, of the Evening Post, found his views about "The Southern Attitude Towards the Negro" opposed last night at the Congregational Club's dinner. He had just finished a forceful address in which he alluded to Gov. Elmore and Senators Hoke Smith and Vardaman as "traitors to the South." One member had proposed a vote of thanks when George W. Bailey, a guest, rose from his seat and said he wanted to say a few words.

"The negro has more chance in the South than here," said Mr. Bailey. "There he can be a bank director, a clerk or a mechanic. Here he can't even wait on a table. The hotels are gradually displacing him. I have lived in the South many years and I want to say that the greatest mistake Lincoln ever made, if you Northern people will let me say that he ever made any mistakes, was in giving the negro the ballot before he was ready for it.

"Let me say further that if you lived in the South and had daughters, you would not permit her to sit in a car or anywhere else with a negro roustabout."

Mr. Villard said in his speech that the South is blundering in its treatment of the negro and is no nearer the solution of the problem to-day than it was forty years ago, because its big men and political leaders are either preaching or encouraging race hatred. He advocated negro juries for negro defendants. "Let the negro solve this problem for himself and not white men for him," urged the speaker.

G. Ernest Merriam presided at the dinner which was held in the new Arbuckle Building attached to Plymouth Church. A chandelier from the Arbuckle house on Clinton avenue, a recent gift, lighted the centre table. About 150 men and women attended the dinner, which was cooked and served by a committee of women members.

Willard J. Ward, baritone, sang, his accompanist being Kate Burr-Ward.

HURTFUL HELPFULNESS.

Very often a good cause is hurt more by a foolish friend than by a wise enemy. In this manner, the cause of international peace is injured by the new organization headed by the Rev. John Hayn Holmes. The Rev. Mr. Holmes is a very able man and one who could do a great deal to create a sentiment for world peace, but he allows his enthusiasm for the cause to lead him to an extreme where few sensible people will follow him.

This new organization pledges its members not to enlist, nor to approve of the enlistment of anybody else "for any military or naval service." This is a perfect application of the old phrase "Too much of a good thing." Peace is a good thing, but such an organization would give us peace beyond endurance.

The members of this new society pledge themselves not to enlist either in the army or navy, in case of war with some other nation whom then do they expect, in such an event, to protect them, their wives, their children and their property? Such a pledge is nothing less than indirect treason.

This new propaganda is founded upon the theory of non-resistance, a theory to which no self-respecting man can subscribe. Non-resistance does not guarantee peace. The non-resistant may decline to fight, but that does not stop the other fellow from jumping on him. The non-resistant is not only continually jumped on, and jumped on because of his non-resistance, but he undergoes a feeling of self-degradation and contempt on the part of others that far outweighs any virtuous satisfaction he may get from refusing to fight.

It is a mere hallucination to imagine, in a world where struggle is the law, that any individual, race or nation can exist, much less progress, unless it is able and willing to struggle, to struggle in physical conflict if it becomes necessary.

Such a movement as the one headed by the Rev. Mr. Holmes is hurtful to the cause of peace.

The kind of help given a few days ago to the cause of woman's suffrage by ex-Secretary Bryan was of the same hurtful variety. In a recent speech advocating votes for woman, Mr. Bryan advanced the argument that women were as much entitled to the vote as men because there were more women in the churches and less women in the jails than men.

This is as foolish as the idiotic arguments against woman's suffrage; and more damaging, because it is advanced by a friend of the cause. Any analytical mind can discover why there are more women in churches and less in jails than there are men; and the same mind can clearly see that they are reasons which have nothing to do with the merits of the question. Men are generally deprived of the vote for going to jail, but they are not given the vote for staying out of Church attendance is no reason for being given the right of franchise; an atheist is entitled to the right to vote.

The question of votes for women and also votes for colored men is based on the sound proposition that the right to govern should be derived from the consent of the individual governed; that consent expressed by the ballot. It is in accord with Lincoln's maxim that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent. The governed individuals of a state are entitled to the right to express their consent as to how they shall be governed regardless of color, sex, wealth or even education.

Any limitations upon universal suffrage, except the obvious ones of infancy and lunacy, are simply assumptions by aristocrats or plutocrats or some other breed of "crats," in a greater or less degree, of the divine right to rule.

We are not surprised at Mr. Bryan for advancing such a childish argument for we have long realized that he would reach the limit of his natural powers as the superintendent of a large Sunday School. As like his and the Rev. Mr. Holmes makes us repeat, "Lor from our foolish friends."

A COURAGEOUS SOUTHERN MAYOR.

In the last few issues we have said some rather hard things about Georgia in particular and the South in general, and we don't take back a single syllable; in fact, we reassert and reaffirm everything we said. We have always admitted that there are liberal-minded white people in the South, people who down in their hearts believe in human rights and justice, but we have maintained that these people are cowed by Southern public opinion, that they dare not speak out for unqualified justice and fair play to the Negro, that they are bullied into silence by the Southern low brows and professional Negro baiters.

We have also pointed out that the brightest hope for the Negro—and the South, for that matter—is in having liberal-minded white Southerners assert their independence. Just so long as it is unsafe for a white man in the South to say publicly that he believes the Negro should receive fair play and an equal chance, just so long will the Negro be denied fair play and an equal chance, and just so long will the South be held back in the chains of its own prejudice.

Once in a while, some Southern white man who will no longer be cowed into silence does assert his independence, and speaks out publicly for justice to the Negro, without modifying what he says or making any apologies for saying it. People who are not familiar with the power of Southern sentiment cannot appreciate how brave a man must be who dares to defy it; charging a German trench is nothing to compare with it.

Mayor Bowden of Jacksonville, Fla., is a man with that sort of bravery.

Certain politicians in Jacksonville, for various reasons well known to themselves, were trying to change the city charter. The colored citizens, for the best of reasons, were against the change. The better class of white citizens were also opposed to the change. A mass meeting of colored citizens was held at the Masonic Temple; Mayor Bowden attended this meeting and spoke against the proposed change of the city charter.

The ring of politicians paid for a third of a page in one of the Jacksonville daily papers and, to further their own ends and fight Mayor Bowden, inserted an advertisement headed in big black type "DO YOU BELIEVE IN NEGRO DOMINATION!" A part of this advertisement consisted of a report of the mass meeting of colored citizens, and the balance was a comment from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"This meeting was held as advertised and was attended by hundreds of colored people. Mayor Bowden spoke to this crowd and addressed them as 'Ladies and Gentlemen.' He expressed his deep regret that all of the 'gentlemen' were not voters, but requested them all to be missionaries to get out the full colored vote, to vote against the charter amendments on September 7th. He also referred, with words of appreciation, to the former election several years ago, in which the colored voters had elected him Mayor.

"For forty years our forefathers and ourselves have joined in the bitter struggle to free our country from Negro domination, and now the chief executive of our beautiful city has tried to chain an obnoxious Charter upon our commonwealth by enlisting in our municipal election the votes of the colored men."

There was more of it, but what is quoted above is sufficient to show that what we have more than once said in these columns about the intellectual and moral calibre of the average Southern politician is no exaggeration.

Here is a set of men attempting to sway public opinion by referring to the fact that the mayor of a city, in speaking to a gathering of respectable colored people, addressed them as "Ladies and Gentlemen." And because the mayor urged these colored citizens to go to the polls and cast their votes against a certain measure, the cry of "Negro Domination" is raised. The whole thing sounds too absolutely absurd to be true, but it is true; and it is men who will stoop to means of just this sort who are generally the most active and influential politicians in the South.

Now, that ironical thrust about addressing colored people as "Ladies and Gentlemen" would have set most Southern white men to explaining and denying; and the cry of "Negro domination" would have made them seek the cyclone cellar. But Mayor Bowden is made of different stuff. At a subsequent mass meeting of white citizens, he spoke in part, as follows. We quote from Jacksonville daily:

He said that upon invitation he had spoken to what was known as the colored board of trade at a meeting held in the Negro Masonic Temple.

"I am Mayor of Jacksonville," said Mr. Bowden. "I am Mayor of all the people of Jacksonville. One Negro in that audience pays more taxes than Farris, Dancy and the whole bunch. As

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Mayor of the city I am determined that the Negro shall receive fair play during my administration."

Mayor Bowden was only doing his moral duty, but there are times when it takes the courage of heroism to do one's moral duty. If there were more Southern mayors and sheriffs and governors who had Mayor Bowden's sense of justice and his courage, the South would quickly take its place with the free and enlightened sections of the country.

We wish to add that the charter change was defeated and Mayor Bowden sustained.

DISCIPLES OF DISCORD

No more surprising and dangerous statements relative to race wormed, illiterate, incestuous poverty of the poor whites of Dixie. relations in this country have ever been made in the daily press of the mob outrages and burnings at the stake by her "leading white this city than those appearing in the Tuesday and Wednesday morning-citizens," the domination in the councils of State of such barbaric ing issues last week of the New York Sun and the New York Times, brutes as Vardaman, Tillman, Hoke Smith and Blease are the direct respectively, anent the United States Supreme Court decision void-result of the Times-Sun-Southern anti-negro conspiracy. Shall these ing the "grandfather clauses." In words reeking with before-the-continue—or shall the South become free, enlightened and prosper-war race prejudice these two great metropolitan organs advised theous? THE SOUTH IS AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. If white South in the plainest language to continue the unconstitutional it still chooses the valley of the shadow of death as opposed by the disfranchisement of black citizens. The fact of this treachery upon United States Supreme Court but advised by the Times and the Sun, the part of the Sun and the Times is shocking beyond expression. LET HER GO. Only let us, as colored citizens, be prepared to meet THE FACT IS, HOWEVER, THEY ARE TRAITORS TO THE the issue on the dreadful day of reckoning. With right on our side, CONSTITUTION and THE NATION. This is the stubborn, cold- WE SHALL TRIUMPH. blooded proposition we and all other law-abiding American citizens must face. Law or no law, Republic or no Republic, these two organs of the nation's opinion decree this a white man's government. They enter into the South's conspiracy to rob the black man of his political rights. When fair means fail, the Times urges use of foul means; when both fail, use force as a last resort to keep the black voter away from the polls. The Sun, with equal treason, invokes Northern white sentiment to support Southern white sentiment, opposing the black race's full-fledged citizenship.

Despite the fact that America is on the brink of war with Germany and the war cloud from Japan is lowering from the Orient, they offer this foul insult to the black ten millions of this nation. Despite the fact that the South has been disgraced, degraded and ridden for fifty years with inter-racial murder, immorality and stagnation by her obsession of "negro equality," these two great Northern papers, at this most crucial time, urge the South to continue her race persecution and toboggan ride toward civic hell and anarchy. Despite the efforts to bury the bloody hatchet between the North and the South, to wipe out the Mason and Dixon line, to have the South come back into the Union, the Times and the Sun urge the negro-baiting South to nullify the Constitution, to defy the decree of the courts of the nation.

Let no black man be deceived. The white South, for the most part, does not intend to let the black man rise to equal citizenship—not because he may not have property, not because he may not be moral, industrious and deserving, but because he is black. That South intends to continue its race unrest and civil discord and anarchy. The white man's word must be the law—the statutes and the court's decisions, notwithstanding, they argue. The New York Times and the New York Sun are the disciples of this discord and the preachers of this anarchy. It is useless, black man, to curse out

these editors as un-Christian, un-American, narrow, bigoted color-cowards afraid that if the colored man is given an even chance he will surpass and rule the white man. They are only cogs of the conspiracy. It is your duty to prepare, through all the avenues of good citizenship, to accumulate vast munitions of intellect and wealth to meet the issues when they shall arise. Northern white men like these are joining hands to keep you a serf forever in the land of your fathers. They make color and not merit the test of American citizenship. The Frank outbreaks by the Georgia crackers, the hook-

wormed, illiterate, incestuous poverty of the poor whites of Dixie. relations in this country have ever been made in the daily press of the mob outrages and burnings at the stake by her "leading white this city than those appearing in the Tuesday and Wednesday morning-citizens," the domination in the councils of State of such barbaric ing issues last week of the New York Sun and the New York Times, brutes as Vardaman, Tillman, Hoke Smith and Blease are the direct respectively, anent the United States Supreme Court decision void-result of the Times-Sun-Southern anti-negro conspiracy. Shall these ing the "grandfather clauses." In words reeking with before-the-continue—or shall the South become free, enlightened and prosper-war race prejudice these two great metropolitan organs advised theous? THE SOUTH IS AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. If white South in the plainest language to continue the unconstitutional it still chooses the valley of the shadow of death as opposed by the disfranchisement of black citizens. The fact of this treachery upon United States Supreme Court but advised by the Times and the Sun, the part of the Sun and the Times is shocking beyond expression. LET HER GO. Only let us, as colored citizens, be prepared to meet THE FACT IS, HOWEVER, THEY ARE TRAITORS TO THE the issue on the dreadful day of reckoning. With right on our side, CONSTITUTION and THE NATION. This is the stubborn, cold- WE SHALL TRIUMPH. blooded proposition we and all other law-abiding American citizens must face. Law or no law, Republic or no Republic, these two organs of the nation's opinion decree this a white man's government. They enter into the South's conspiracy to rob the black man of his political rights. When fair means fail, the Times urges use of foul means; when both fail, use force as a last resort to keep the black voter away from the polls. The Sun, with equal treason, invokes Northern white sentiment to support Southern white sentiment, opposing the black race's full-fledged citizenship.

Los Angeles Extraordinary Attack Upon the Negro Race Tribune, 7/15

The supreme court of the United States having declared unconstitutional the so-called "grand-fathers' clause" whereby Oklahoma like other southern states sought to disfranchise the negro, leaders of the G. O. P. are planning to take political advantage of it. An appeal will be made to the gratitude of the negroes in Oklahoma, Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia, urging them to rally round the flag, support the party of Lincoln and Grant, and stand by their liberators.

It is curious to note how in other states, where the negro has not been discriminated against politically, reactionary Republicans make no effort between elections to conceal their contempt for the negro race. For instance, here is the San Francisco Argonaut, a reactionary Republican paper of the type of the Los Angeles Times and the San Francisco Chronicle. It is bitterly hostile to Governor Johnson and is doing everything it can to bring about the rejection of the nonpartisan law. Presently it, too, in chorus with the Times and Chronicle may appeal to the negro voters of California to rally to the grand old party and defeat the nonpartisan measure, but meanwhile, no election being "on," it reveals its real sentiments in unmistakable fashion.

Commenting on the Frank case it remarks on the singularity of the fact that "the sympathy of the crowd should be with the negro (Conley) and against the white man (Frank) and in regard to an offense so distinctively negro in its character." Again, offering anti-Semitism as an explanation, it asserts: "Only in this way can we explain the marked partiality for a worthless negro over a white man and in relation to a crime rarely committed by a white man and often committed by colored men."

We leave the negroes of California to digest these extraordinary charges made against their race by a reactionary Republican newspaper that presently will join with the Times, the Chronicle and other reactionary Republican newspapers in an effort to instruct them as to their political duties.

COLORED MEN BARRED.

The State Democratic Committee met here recently to take into consideration the Democratic disagreements in Norfolk county between the Fusionists and the Straightouts. The following extract from the Times-Dispatch report of the meeting will explain itself:

"Just before adjournment Clyde W. Saunders offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That we endorse the interpretation of the party primary plan made by the Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, State chairman, that negroes should not be allowed to vote in any Democratic primary, no matter for what nominations such primary is held, the manifest intention of the party being that only white voters should take part in any primary held for the purpose of making party nominations."

"Attorney General John Garland Pollard was an interested spectator remaining throughout the session of the committee. Congressman Flower appeared with a clean shaven face having recently disested himself of his hirsute adornment, and the change in his facial appearance was so pronounced that members who have known him intimately for years did not recognize him until he had been in the hall some time."

This will be interesting information to colored Democrats in the doubtful States. Colored men are not only barred from holding office, but they are denied the right to participate in the councils of the Democratic Party. They were good enough to be enlisted in the Confederate Army upon the recommendation of that soldier-statesman, MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, but they are not good enough to be permitted to vote for white men who took a part in that fateful struggle.

Self respect demands that we support the men and the parties who want our support. Legalized primaries do not permit under the law any discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the able ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN GARLAND POLLARD, the politician to the contrary notwithstanding.

Politics - 1915

Suffrage

ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY.

By the National Independent Equal Rights League in 8th Annual Session in Allen A. M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa., December 13 to 15, 1915.

It is on the 50th Anniversary of the final and constitutional abolition of chattel slavery in the United States of America, that we, American citizens of Color, assemble nationally in the capital of the state of the great Reconstruction Statesman, Thaddeus Stevens, who carried the 13th Amendment through our National House of Representatives.

Same Conditions after 50 Years.

After a half century of freedom, during which the Colored American has achieved remarkable educational, religious and business progress and demonstrated the highest human possibilities, the National Independent Equal Rights League in 8th annual meeting assembled finds that Americans of African descent are still denied in many sections of the land of their birth:

- By law the right to vote on the same terms as others, native and naturalized,
- By practice the right to enter places of public accommodation and resort,
- By law the right to use public facilities without the indignity of racial discrimination,
- By law the right to reside, even in their own property, adjacent to their fellow citizens,
- By action of the Federal Government the right to work beside and to use the necessary health accessories with other employees of the Federal Government in some government buildings at the national capitol,
- By practice the right of trial by court and jury when accused of crime,

Therefore we issue this call to arms to the proscribed and oppressed, and to all others who believe in liberty, equality of rights, and human brotherhood.

Call to Colored Americans.

Colored Americans, begin the second half century of legal freedom by combining to organize, agitate, and vote, where permitted, for the preservation of that freedom, that enjoyment of identical civil and political rights with others, that exemption from galling discriminations in the public life, which were bought at the price of billions of treasure and of the health and lives of millions of white and Colored patriots.

Let us here resolve that under God we shall use our voices, our pens, our patronage, our votes, our money, and every resource that God has put in our power for the abolition of segregation, disfranchisement, and lynching on the Color line, undismayed that a President rules in the White House unwilling, despite his pre-election pledge to rise above the narrow, provincial Color prejudice of section.

Let us face the forces of prejudice and of the Burbon South, and spurning the bribe ever offered for voluntary segregation, honor the deeds of the Abolitionists, and refuse to sell our birth right for a mess of pottage.

Call to White Americans.

To our fellow Americans of every race we appeal for an equal chance and fair play. Friends of the Republic, save free institutions, save the fruits of the Civil War, save the fair name of our common country now besmirched by worse proscription than in any civilized land. Demand incessantly that race and Color discrimination shall cease and there shall not in the boasted land of the free be a reversion to a caste of Color, now reaching even into the national government.

Dr. W. A. Sinclair, Penn.; Wm. Monroe Trotter, Mass.; Rev. J. Churchman, N. J.; Rev. M. W. Thornton, Mass.; Rev. Byron Gunner, N. Y.; W. A. Hawkins, Md.; E. T. Morris, Mass.; Thos. Walker, D. of C.; Mrs. W. O. Taylor, Mass.; E. M. Hewlett, D. of C.; M. W. Spencer, Del.; Rev. H. Y. Arnett, Penn., Committee.

INVITED

Appeal Is Made for
Re-election of Gov-
ernor Walsh

COLORED
VOTE IS

An appeal to colored voters to sup-

port Governor Walsh for re-election was issued yesterday by a committee of colored citizens. The appeal is headed "Stand by Those Who Stood by You," and recites the Governor's sympathy with the colored people in their protests against "segregation" at Washington and against the presentation in Boston of the photo-play, "The Birth of a Nation."

ALWAYS IN SYMPATHY

The communication follows:

"Governor David I. Walsh is a candidate for re-election, and on Nov. 2—election day—the white citizens of Massachusetts and the colored people of the entire country will be watching keenly to see what the attitude of the colored voters of Massachusetts will be towards him.

"During his two years in the Governor's chair he has measured up to the highest ideals of that exalted station and displayed a spirit of friendliness for our race of rare and unusual proportions. Reared in the school of adversity, having felt the pinch of poverty and the sting of racial prejudice, his sympathies are naturally with the poor and the oppressed of every race.

"He came into office under no special political obligation to colored men, who, as a rule, supported a party opposed to him, but he has never hesitated, when called upon, to give to their cause the best that his high office possessed.

"In our protest against 'segregation' at Washington, Governor Walsh was our friend and, at the request of a delegation of colored citizens, sent a strong personal appeal to the President urging him to stop that degrading system.

"When Cole Bleasde of South Carolina came to the Governor's conference at the State House and here, in Massachusetts, attempted to defend the lynching of colored citizens, Governor Walsh arose to his feet in our defence and challenged the remarks.

"The story of the fight against Tom Dixon and his 'Birth of a Nation' photo-play, a fight which is still raging throughout the States, is written in the hearts of 10,000,000 colored citizens.

The striking central figure of that battle in Massachusetts was Governor Walsh. To him colored men and women appealed when all others had failed and he again came to their rescue. To a body of white men who urged him to refrain from interfering, Governor Walsh said: 'I cannot help sympathizing with a great race of people who come to me protesting against injustice such as this. I believe they are right and I propose to stand with them.'

"We all know how his firm stand brought an indifferent Legislature to its feet and secured the passage of a bill which, had the commissioners created by it been true to us, would have driven the 'Birth of a Nation' from this State forever.

"It is well to note, in this connection, that the commissioners provided by the bill were two Republicans and one Democrat, an two of whom could have stopped the play. But this play is still in Boston and, emboldened by its success here, is spreading over Massachusetts. If Governor Walsh secures our support he will be re-elected and we shall have a firm friend to aid us in our future struggles against other out-

rages which are sure to follow.

"In the same broad, liberal, humanitarian manner he has administered the affairs of all the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He has secured laws which have promoted in a marked degree our health, happiness and comfort.

"He secured an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, which was the means of increasing by nearly a million dollars the relief paid in Massachusetts to injured workmen, their widows and orphans.

"He reorganized the Health Board and secured one of the ablest health experts in the United States government to direct the affairs of the board and safeguard the health of our people.

"He recommended and secured a law providing a system of university extension in education whereby our poor boys and girls, unable to secure a regular college training, may have the assistance of the Commonwealth in promoting that end.

"These are but a sample of the laws which the Governor has secured for the people, and he should be re-elected, as every good Governor deserves to be, that he may continue to advance his humanitarian policies which mean so much for us all.

"This is a State election and we are only concerned about what is best for Massachusetts.

"Governor Walsh has given us performance rather than promise and he has a right to expect some evidence of our gratitude. It is gratifying to find colored men taking high and independent grounds concerning their civic duties and the motto 'Stand by those who stand by you' is now our accepted watchword.

"To candidates of all parties we say: In Governor Walsh we found a friend in office who acted promptly and courageously when we needed him, and, as a prominent speaker well said: 'He has proved himself worthy to sit in the seat of Andrew.'

"We earnestly urge you and every other colored man to go to the polls on election day, Nov. 2, and when you come to the name of David I. Walsh remember our motto: 'Stand by those who stood by you.'

Yours for equal and exact justice.

William Monroe Trotter, 49 Cornhill, Boston; the Rev. Matthew A. Neil Shaw, 16 Allston Heights, Allston; James G. Wolff, Esq., 33 Greenock street, Dorchester; Professor Allen W. Whaley, 50 Windsor street, Boston; Lieutenant Joseph C. Andrews, 51 Garfield avenue, Hyde Park; Mr. Frank Mason, 55 Jerome street, West Medford; the Rev. John F. Hargrave, 646 Chatham street, Lynn; Mr. W. A. Smith, 308 Tremont street, Boston; Mr. William N. Ward, 40 South Huntington avenue, Boston; the Rev. J. C. Ayler, 64 Parker street, Worcester; Mr. A. B. Hutchinson, 373 Northampton street, Boston; Mr. A. J. Moore, 28 Warwick street, Boston.

Special to the Globe.
Little Rock, Ark., March 2. A little effort to stop the bill providing for consolidation of state and federal elections was made in the House today when Representative J. T. Robertson, of Lee county, introduced a concurrent resolution asking Governor Hays to veto the measure or return it to the legislature for further consideration. The resolution was voted down by the house.

The bill has passed both branches of the legislature and now is ready for the governor's signature.

Complaint from so-called "black counties" that enactment of such a law will enhance danger of Negro domination in elections was registered, and members of the house, speaking in favor of the resolution, declared there would be Negro members in the 1917 legislature if the bill becomes a law.

Both branches of the legislature gave the bill large majorities, an action not anticipated by old politicians, who have seen similar bills defeated again and again in former Arkansas legislatures. In many counties in the state the Negroes by voting their full strength can hold the balance of power.

In some counties Negro men of voting age are three to one compared with the white men eligible to vote.

NEGROES REGISTER AGAIN IN CAROLINA

Number Is Small, but Action Causes Much
Comment

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—The unrest which has been felt in certain South Carolina localities recently over the prospects of the negro vote becoming once more a political factor in elections in that State was emphasized at the registration offices in Charleston last Monday, when voters registered for the city general election of December 14.

The registrars experience much more difficulty in completing the registrations than in a great while. It is felt in Charleston that this was due in some measure to the number of negroes in line.

There were not, as a matter of fact, a large number of negroes who registered, there being perhaps a score out of about 350 persons. In Charleston, however, it is regarded as remarkable that there should have been any negroes in line on that day. Whatever may have been the reason, to the Charleston News and Courier it "ought to be more or less illuminating to those people who are under the mistaken idea that the negro has permanently laid aside political ambitions.

"He hopes the solidarity of the whites will be terminated some day, with the possibility that in every election he might hold the balance of power." J. D. G.

7268 VOTES CAST FOR RACE CANDIDATES IN SECOND WARD FIGHT

The Chicago Defender

**Great Three Cornered Battle For Nomination For
Alderman In Whirlwind Finish—Wonderful
Display of Race Unity In Which Women
Take Important Part—2355 Casting
Ballots For Three Men.**

ORGANIZATION CANDIDATE WINS IN HARD STRUGGLE

**Many Surprises In Vote—Louis B. Anderson Makes
Splendid Showing Receiving As Many Votes As
Griffin and Schmidt Combined—Griffin Who
Claimed Support of Women Fails To Get It.**

THE TOTAL VOTE.

De Priest	3,194
Anderson	2,632
Griffin	1,432

TOTAL WOMEN'S VOTE.

De Priest	1,093
Anderson	762
Griffin	500

SOME POSSIBILITIES.

Unregistered voters	2,000
Registered and not voting.....	1,500
Voting for Schmidt and Russell	1,000
Approximate total Afro-Ameri-	
can vote in the Second ward	11,758

Primary day in the Second ward will long live in the memory of the Afro-Americans residing in this political subdivision. It was indeed a battle royal. In all parts of the ward where this group of people principally reside the interest was centered on placing one of their representatives in the city council. Running through the course of three months, the campaign was vigorous, and in some respects vindictive. Accusations from one camp surcharged with venom and spite were fired from and answered with equal force from the other. Thus the battle raged down to the "battle with ballots" on primary day.

The smoke has cleared, and the wounded have been removed. The political hospital with its legion of trained physicians and nurses have

dressed and healed the wounds resultant from this terrific battle. Calm and quiet have once more come over us, and sober judgment again is enthroned.

Anderson Makes Good Fight.

The Defender's candidate, Louis B. Anderson, leading a host nearly twenty-seven hundred strong, met the common enemy and while defeated will long live as one of the most gallant political warriors that ever sallied forth to "front the fray." Oscar De Priest, intrepid and ferocious, genearled his army, charging right and left with the rallying cry of "the organization," infusing into the laggards new life wherever and whenever they faltered. Griffin, "the boy wonder," flanked the converging armies of De Priest and Anderson, and but for the lingering memory of his "three thousand" last spring would have retreated long before the battle began.

Story of the Day.

Throughout the day of February 23 the battle waged. Now it is De Priest. Then Anderson. Here and there a faint voice would sing the praise of Griffin. At any time and at any place could one hear within the territory where the "brethren and sisters" to any considerable extent reside three different arguments, all equally forcible, in favor of the three respective candidates representing this group of people.

Finally the curtain rang down. Two hours intervened while with breathless suspense the "black belt" waited. Within the various polling places of the fifty precincts in the Second ward the judges and clerks counted with monotonous tones the "little white blocks" that would soon determine whether or not "our people" had won.

De Priest Wins.

Gradually the returns came in. First precinct carried by De Priest! Then another for Anderson. And so it see-sawed. Not until the last ten precincts had been received could it be determined whether De Priest or Anderson had won. Then came the announcement. "De Priest wins by 500!" exclaimed an excited enthusiastic De Priest man who was on the inside of the headquarters. The news spread like wildfire, and before eight o'clock on Tuesday evening the "black belt" had the news that for the first time in Chicago history a Negro was in sight of the city council in the second city of the Union.

Afterwards.

Now that it is all over the one central idea dominating the Afro-Americans throughout the ward is: "Let us get together." On every hand the expression can be heard that the race should and must "get together." The long cherished wish is in sight. Let the rallying cry from this on be "Unity." By this method only can we elect Oscar De Priest, the successful candidate at last Tuesday's primaries.

ANTI-NEGRO HAYS WINS

**THE JEWISH-AMERICAN MASS.
STATE SENATOR WHO LED
FIGHT FOR "BIRTH OF A NA-
TION" AND INSULTED COLORED
PEOPLE GIVEN BIG MAJORITY
BY WHITE REPUBLICANS —
CARRIED OUT HIS BOAST.**

The most significant feature of this state election for Colored people was the triumphant re-election of Senator Martin Hays, the Negro-hating Jewish Senator in the Colored Republican Senatorial district or that one which has many Colored voters, the Senator who strenuously led the fight in the state senate for the "Birth of a Nation" play, viciously insulting the Colored protestants, calling them Negro or Nigger loafers.

There was the chance to get a real test of the friendliness of white Republicans. Messrs B. R. Wilson, Colored and J. C. Manning, white, had at a Ward 12 meeting held in Ward 18 (sic) said the white Republicans had been worked upon. Manning told his audience that Hays, Republican, would be driven out by white Republicans and not to bother about

it. The Equal Rights League had sent a numerously signed appeal (signed at a public meeting), to white Republican leaders to defeat Hays because of his man, un-Republican stand against the Colored people. He had favored a play that attacked the work of Sumner and other Boston statesmen.

Yet this man Hays was able to carry out his taunt that he defied the Colored vote and the Color issue. In Ward 25 his majority was 669, in Ward 10, where Colored are numerous it was 733, in Ward 11, where the blueblood Republicans predominate it was actually 1563. This is a bigger margin by 1500 votes than Hays got last year. White Republicans let him get the nomination and then re-elected him by a bigger majority.

Here is a lesson for the Colored who advised opposing an anti-"Birth of a Nation." Governor Walsh because he was a Democrat.

Fifth District.

Ward 10, Hays, Rep., 1739, McLaughlin, Dem., 1006; Ward 11, Hays Rep., 2196, McLaughlin, Dem., 633; Ward 25, Hays, Rep., 2915, McLaughlin, Dem., 2246. Totals, Hays, 6850; McLaughlin, 3885.

Springfield, Mass.

UNION

COLORED VOTERS IN WARD 2 FORM CLUB

**New Republican Organization Starts with List of
44 Members.**

A well-attended meeting of colored Republicans of Ward 2 took place at 72 Congress Street last night. They organized a club of the ward by electing for one year the following officers: President, Frank H. Floyd; vice-president, Levi R. Ball; secretary and treasurer, Arthur E. Chase.

A committee of seven was named on registration, of which Joseph F. Mishaux was appointed chairman.

The president, in a statement to the members, wished it thoroughly understood that this club will not conflict with the activities of the Negro Civic League, which covers the whole of the city. The club will be strictly a ward affair. He said recognition in the ward will only come through the proper channels and as members of the body politic, and that the interests in the ward can be best served with an effective organization.

The club starts out with bright prospects, with an enrolled membership of 44 members. They also propose taking an active part in the coming primaries on Sept. 21, and will hold some speakers at a later date. The headquarters of the club will be 89 Greenwood Street, telephone 8292.

WHO PAID FARES TO NEGRO MEETING, POLITICIANS ASK

**Transportation Furnished Says
Tandy, Discussing Educational
Conference Which Indorses Had-
ley and Lamm.**

St. Louis Republican politicians are anxiously inquiring as to who paid the railroad fare of the 50 or more St. Louis negroes who Tuesday attended "an educational conference" at Sedalia, at which former Gov. Hadley was endorsed for United States Senator and former Henry Lamm of Sedalia for Governor on the 1916 Republican ticket.

Charlton H. ("Cap") Tandy, who attended the meeting from St. Louis, says he paid his own railroad fare, but that the other negroes carried transportation furnished by somebody other than themselves. Tandy said that he met and talked with Otto F. Stifel after the train had passed Washington, Mo.

Tandy said he was informed the meeting was called to discuss the failure of the Democratic State administration to let the negro normal schools participate in the school funds appropriated by the last Legislature and to protest against the Rolla School of Mines being closed to negroes.

He said that when the meeting was turned into a political gathering and speeches were made in the interest of Hadley and of Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City for United States Senator, he "spoke right out in meetin'" and informed the 125 delegates present that it was an endorsement of anybody was premature at this time. Tandy said that only two negroes came

Political-1915

Suffrage

OHIO PEOPLE FIGHT DISCRIMINATORY BILLS IN LEGISLATURE

The Chicago
**Afro-Americans Alarmed Over
Platt-Ellis Bill in Its Present
Form, Being Framed to De-
prive Chiropodists, Barbers and
Masseurs from Earning Honest
Living—Passed in House Last
Week.**

OTHER BILL POLITICAL.

**Would Amend State Election Laws,
And One of the Provisions Is to Re-
quire Electors, When Registering,
to Give Their Color—Hon. Harry
C. Smith, George A. Myers, Ralph
W. Tyler, Robert B. Barcus and W.
P. Dabney Leaders in Fight.**

(Special to Chicago Defender.)

Columbus, O., April 16.—The colored people of Ohio are just now actively and earnestly engaged in fighting two bills pending in the state legislature which they consider discriminatory. The first is what is known as the Platt-Ellis bill, which passed the house last week and which seeks to regulate an license, among a number of so-called "branches of limited medicine and surgery," chiropodists and masseurs. The bill in its present form, should it pass the senate and become a law with the governor's approval, will put out of business every colored chiropodist and every colored barber who gives facial massage. It provides that same must pass an examination in anatomy, chemistry, physiology, hygiene and bacteriology.

Scheme of State Pedic Society.

The discriminatory feature of the bill is that if there exists a society or association for such "branch of limited medicine or surgery," that organization will recommend the examiners. There exists in this state a

State Pedic Society, but same will not admit colored practitioners, and it is hardly probable that colored applicants for the examination would stand much chance before such prejudiced examiners. The colored people are urging that the bill be amended in the senate to conform with the New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey laws regulating chiropodists, which exempted those who had been in the practice of the profession for three years from the examination.

Governor Appealed To.

The white chiropodists and masseurs favor the bill, doubtless believing, as now constructed, it will give them a monopoly by driving out of business colored practitioners. The governor has been appealed to, and it is not believed that he will favor the bill. The other bill is one to amend the Ohio election laws, and one of the provisions is to require electors, when registering to vote, as a further means of identification to give their color. The colored people of the state seek to have the word "color" stricken out. A determined fight is being waged by colored people against the objectionable feature of both bills, and they are anticipating the governor—whose record has been one of fairness and helpful friendship—will exert his influence as requested. The men who are leading the fight are George A. Myers and Harry C. Smith of Cleveland, Ralph W. Tyler and Robert B. Barcus of Columbus, and W. P. Dabney of Cincinnati.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

The city Democratic executive committee and the managers of the Citizens Party have arrived at a solution of what apparently constituted for them a very knotty problem—how to elect a state senator and two members of the house of delegates from Norfolk without permitting the six or seven hundred colored voters of the city to participate

in the selection of their representatives in the state legislature. The Democrats have decided to hold a primary and the Citizens Party has decided to enter the Democratic primary. This arrangement eliminates the colored voter from any participation in the selection of candidates for the legislature, in as much as the Democrats have ruled and agreed among themselves with the acquiescence of the Citizens Party that Negroes cannot participate in a Democratic primary.

The reason for this action is not quite clear and it is not stated by either Mr. Holland, the city chairman; Mr. Ellyson, the state chairman, or Mr. John Garland Pollard, the state attorney general, who gave the Democrats a legal opinion on the subject. So far as this paper knows the reasons are purely ethnological. Mr. John W. Cherry, high sashem or some other such dignitary of the white order of Red Men, who is a member of the city committee, stated on the floor of the meeting that if Negroes were admitted to the primary the Democratic party would cease to be a "white man's party." It is evident, therefore, that it is the belief of the city Democratic committee that for purely scientific reasons a Negro cannot be a Democrat. On this point we have no opinion.

We do know, however, that there is no very general desire upon the part of colored voters to enter this or any other Democratic primary. There are some colored men, just as there are some white men, who wish to vote for their friends, and who feel that they are acting for their best interests when they cast a Democratic vote, and so long as there is an opposition party to the Democratic party no very large number of colored voters would be effected by the policy of the party leaders to exclude Negroes from their primaries. But it is the alarming versatility of the Democratic party in Norfolk, that permits it to take into its own primary the opposition party and at the same

time exclude Negro voters, that concerns and interests us. When opposition parties go into a primary election and abide by the results there is no need of a general election unless there is a third opposition party to enter such an election to contest the choice of the primary. And there is no such prospect in Norfolk politics. The August primary, therefore, is more than a primary. It is equivalent to a general election.

To those who are familiar with the organization and declaration of principles of the Citizens Party this strange coalition with their ancient arch enemies will seem strange. The Citizens Party was conceived in righteousness and born in the lap of political reform, and its present attitude is one of the most unique and remarkable somersaults in the history of politics in Norfolk. But a Democrat is a Democrat and can no more change his nature than a leopard can change his spots.

The Democrats placed upon Negro voters the most rigid restrictions that were ever placed upon any electorate anywhere. In their mad desire to destroy the political rights of the Negroes they stripped thousands of their own race of the suffrage and made real democratic government a mockery. Now that the Negroes have met the tests in appreciable numbers, composing a body of voters that is intelligent, thrifty and respectable, the same Democrats are resorting to such acts of political perfidy as characterize the two factions of the party in this city.

Mr. Cherry, mention of whom has already been made, stated also that "the Negro vote always has been and always will be a purchasable vote." Such a sweeping indictment is too illogical to be taken seriously. He probably knows that there is a purchasable element in every electorate and there always will be as long as the control of politics is in the hands of men who are crooked and unscrupulous and venal.

The disfranchisement of the

Negro should stop somewhere. With us it is not a question of the price of a vote or the holding of an office, but it is the more fundamental question of being able to enjoy under the law property rights, civil rights and personal rights as citizens and taxpayers that are only within the reach of those who are in full possession of the right to vote.

TO RESTRICT NEGRO SCHOOLS.

A Betterment League Holds They Should Be Kept From White Schools.

A committee of ten was named last night by the Central Civic Betterment League to go before the upper house of the council and urge favorable action on an ordinance providing that Negro schools cannot be established in the same neighborhood with white schools nor white schools near Negro schools. Such an ordinance was passed by both houses of the council and then vetoed by the mayor. It was introduced into the upper house the second time and is now in a committee box.

In the discussion which preceded the appointment of the committee, Alderman Frank B. Manning charged A. E. Gallagher, president of the public works board, with voting Negroes at the Democratic primaries. That angered Mr. Gallagher, who had just told of his share in the fight to keep the Negroes off the Massie property.

"I don't want a Negro vote," exclaimed Mr. Gallagher. "I never asked a Negro to vote for me and I never will."

"Just remember that next spring," came back Alderman Manning.—Wednesday Times.

Who is A. E. Gallagher and what was his "share in the fight to keep the Negroes off the Massie property?" Did he have any part in trying to keep the Negroes off of Montgall and does he have any knowledge of whom the miscreants were who blew up the homes of respectable, hard working people and injured helpless women and children? Or does he know who dynamited homes that were advertised for rent to Negroes on Highland avenue? Is this the same Andy Gallagher who is president of the Board of Public works and who precipitated the factional row in the Democratic party by charging Presiding Judge Miles Bulger, who is also speaker of the lower house, with certain violations of the charter which if proven would have removed him from office, but which Bulger compelled him to retract? Is this the same Andy Gallagher who has been a hanger on in the camp of that gallant leader of Democracy, Joseph B. Shannon, who has lost more prestige and loyal followers by trying to take care of Andy Gallagher than from any other cause in his career? Is this the same Andy Gallagher who is trying to drive away from Judge Latshaw, Judge Guinott, Mayor Jost, Joseph B. Shannon, Floyd Jacobs and Judge Casimir Welch the thousands of Negro voters who be-

believed in them and who have proudly without apologies voted for them in the past because they were MEN—if so, then the sooner these stalwart leaders of the party that has been supplying Andy Gallagher with a job all these years muzzle him or banish him, the better will be their chances for success.

Andy Gallagher has no more contempt for the Negroes of this city than the Negroes have for him and the Sun voices the sentiment of the manly—courageous—tax paying and law abiding citizens of this community when it says:

"VALE" ANDY GALLAGHER.

NOT SPOILS BUT RECOGNITION

A conference of Republicans was held on Monday evening of the present week, and among those present were Rev. Dr. Lyon, ex-minister to Liberia, and Rev. William M. Alexander. The part which concerns us most is the attitude manifested by Dr. Lyon and Dr. Alexander. The newspapers, as is generally the case, made a rather sensational report of the addresses of the colored speakers, intimating that their argument was on behalf of the colored voters participating in the "spoils." We do not like either the use or the sound of that word "spoils." And, yet, it expresses rather clearly and pointedly what can not be expressed so concisely by any other term.

However, the true contention of the colored Republican voter, is not one of "spoils." It would be a very great mistake if the white community should be impressed with the idea that the great body of colored voters are concerned with simply obtaining political "jobs." Such is far from being true. But, being as truly human as white men, it is not to be wondered at that there is a due proportion of this race as keenly sensitive to the significance and importance of that phase of the situation as obtain within the ranks of the whitest of white Republicans, or white Democrats, for that matters, not excepting our illustrious National Secretary of State, the Honorable Mr. Bryan. In so far as Doctors Lyon and Alexander gave the Republican leaders to understand, in plain English, that the Negro people cannot be depended upon to vote for and support the Republican ticket unless they are accorded the same measure of

recognition as is given other members of the party, we thoroughly and most heartily endorse. To have been present at that gathering and not to have said as much, would, in itself, been proof that they were wholly unfit to represent the race with whom they are identified.

Our contention is a very simple one. If we are Republicans, or if we are Democrats, we simply ask the same quality and kind of recognition which is freely accorded all the other members of the household. If it be a matter of officeholding, we ask that every requisite qualification exacted of others be exacted of us. That is all that we ask with respect to that phase of the matter.

But there are more important phases of recognition. And in all good conscience, without the least fear of over-stepping the mark, may our leaders most earnestly urge our claims. Both of the political parties ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves with their past records with respect to their recognition of the citizenship of colored people. And, in this respect, we leave the matter of "spoils" entirely out of the question. Both Republicans and Democrats, seemingly, with one accord, have not only agreed to ignore any claims of the Negro to political office, but also, to treat with passive indifference their just claims with respect to proper educational facilities, improved healthful conditions, and adequate and proper care of the defective and dependent classes among them. Thus, the word of Dr. Lyon and Dr. Alexander have larger and more potential significance than a few political crumbs. We can hardly see how the leading men, in both political parties, who dominate the policies of their respective parties, can continue to even respect themselves, in the face of such littleness towards a people who have the highest claims upon their philanthropy. The one genuine element of greatness and nobility of character is the sweetness and generosity which characterize "superior" people in their consideration of those less fortunate than themselves. The solid indifference of the well-to-do leaders, both in the Republican and Democratic parties, towards any genuine improvement of the condition of

both the poor white man and the poor colored man, constitute a most urgent invitation for increased activity upon the part of the leaders of the Socialistic party.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE AND NEGRO VOTE

Giving Ballot to Women Considered a Solution of South's Problem.

The following statement is sent out by the National Association for Woman Suffrage and should be of great interest and information to the public. There is no question that the negro vote is a problem in South Carolina, and suffragists do not desire to precipitate it in their campaign for the ballot, but as the question is now before the public the best side should be presented:

'Woman suffrage is necessary to maintain white supremacy in the South, in the opinion of Chief Justice Clark of the supreme court of North Carolina. This view, expressed in writings and public utterances of Justice Clark for some time past, becomes a most timely suffrage argument now that the supreme court of the United States has handed down a decision under which the elimination of the negro vote, through the so-called "grandfather clause" and similar provisions of State law, is declared unconstitutional and such laws invalid. The decision was rendered June 22 upon two cases involving the "grandfather clauses" of Maryland and Oklahoma.

In February of this year, apropos of congressional election frauds in Illinois, where a federal court assumed jurisdiction, Justice Clark gave out an interview containing the opinion above referred to. He pointed out that the extension of jurisdiction of the federal court in the Illinois case made probable a similar course in regard to the "grandfather clause" in the South, which would result in a decision declaring this clause invalid. He said further:

"In North Carolina such a decision would readmit to the polls 125,000 negro votes. What preparation have we made to meet such a possible result? I know of but one remedy. The census shows that the white population of North Carolina is 70 per cent. and the negro population 30 per cent. It follows that the white adult women of North Carolina are more in numbers than the negro men and negro women combined. The votes of 260,000 white women can be relied on to stand solidly against any measure or any man who proposes to question Anglo-Saxon supremacy.

"I am not intimating that the admission of the white women to the polls will secure Democratic supremacy (they will not impair it) nor that it will prejudice the Republican

element. The equal suffrage movement has never proceeded on party lines and the women would scorn to be admitted unless they were as free in their choice of party measures and candidates as the men. But what I am saying is that if the negroes are readmitted by a decision of the federal court to suffrage, the 260,000 votes of the white women of the State will be one solid obstacle to any measure that would impair either for them or their children the continuance of white supremacy.

"We have been living in a doubtful paradise as if the supreme court will decide this matter as we wish it. Should that court hold otherwise we shall have to look to the votes of the white women of North Carolina—260,000 strong—to overcome any possible danger from the 250,000 votes of negro men and negro women."

What is numerically true of North Carolina in this respect is also true of Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. In each of these States the number of white women is greater than the total number of negro men and negro women combined.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN FLORIDA.

What will Florida do with its new constitutional amendment on suffrage, which, as a resolution recently passed both Houses of the Legislature of that State? Notwithstanding the recent ruling of the United States' Supreme Court the proposed amendment has this provision:

Provided, however, that no person or lineal descendant of any such person who was on January 1, 1867, or prior thereto entitled to vote under the constitutions and laws of any of the states or territories, or entitled to vote under any form of government, or any naturalized citizen or his descendants, shall be denied the right to register and vote because he shall not be able to read, write and interpret any section of the Constitution of the state of Florida, as above provided, or because he shall not own property of the value above specified; naturalized citizens of the United States, however, at the time they apply and before they shall be admitted to register, shall present to the registration officer certificate of his naturalization or a duly authenticated copy thereof.

The other provisions mentioned, and from which white men are exempted are that the individual must be able to read, write and interpret any section of the constitution of the State, and that he must own property to the value not less than \$500.

These provisions are prohibitory, either one of them. A very few Negroes would succeed in running that gauntlet. White men would also be caught wholesale, as the framers well knew. It seems shameful that in this day loopholes of escape have to be made for them. And yet that clearly is the object as it has been in all such cases.

As ugly as it appears there is no little consolation coming to the Negroes when seeing that defenses have to be thrown about those who have had the years and opportunity to make good in education and financially. It means that the Negro is coming to his

own at an alarming rate. We say alarming, viewing it from the side of those who do not care to see the race advance. Unfortunately we have those kind as well as well wishers.

What's the matter with Florida, anyhow? Not long since one branch of the Legislature attempted to drive Negro lawyers from the bar. Viciousness on the part of new Negroes may, in part, be the matter, but at that they have not shown disposition to care very much for politics. We rather think the Negroes of the country, as a whole, are getting away from politics. They see, as a rule, nothing in it but voting. It does but very little to advance Negro citizenship as such. This fact has soaked in the most obtuse, consequently the thing is rapidly becoming a dead letter. We state this as an observation, and not as a thing advisable. We do advise the electoral enfranchisement at all times, but we do not see any great reason for being rampant partisans. This feeling is nearly general. Such being the case we can not understand why Florida is breaking out and especially as the Supreme Court has set down on the kind of a constitution it is making an effort to give its citizens.

The Hamadrian 11. 6. 116



GOVERNOR DAVID I. WALSH, Democrat—Lost Re-election by Small Margin—Got Flattering Vote—As Governor, Against Color Prejudice every time.

Suffrage

MR. VOTER, WHERE ARE YOU?

While thousands of your race are suffering because the ballot—that most forceful voice of the people—is being denied them there are tens of thousands in New York State who must awaken from their lethargy, stretch themselves and go forth to battle.

The candidacy of the present District Attorney, Charles A. Perkins, is endorsed because of his special fitness, and the colored voter who has intelligently reviewed the situation, knows that Charles A. Perkins is the real friend of the colored man. The entire Republican ticket should be endorsed by the men who think. Mistakes have been made, it is true, but the Republican party has always, and does to-day, stand for equality of opportunity to every man.

Why not give a united body blow, once and for all, to the Wilson Administration. Let not the colored voter be led by the nose with the false promises of fair reward. Let him not think that to divide his strength he can conquer his arch enemy. A united stand for a clean Republican slate means victory for the party that since its existence has stood for you and your debt to that party cannot be erased until you have given to it all the effort in your power.

In this, the greatest of all democracies, the ballot is the most powerful weapon in the hands of an intelligent people. The primaries at which the people must make a choice of candidates, ratifying their endorsements or declaring against them. The primaries is the place where the man truly interested in his home, his city or his State should be. The representative citizen will go on September 28 to choose for himself the slate that will enhance his interests.

Having chosen his candidate he will not fail on October 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 to present himself at the registration booth, thereby declaring himself a man and a citizen pledged to do his duty by the Commonwealth. The hours for registration on those days will be from 5:30 to 10:30 p. m. On October 9 from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Since 1712 the colored man has been a power to be reckoned with in this State. The history of New York is indissolubly linked with the colored man's history. Never before has he had a bigger opportunity to declare allegiance to this State. Legislation has been, from the pioneer days, in his favor. Here, where men and women have dared the violence of the mob in order to bring him eventually to his manhood rights, he must stand forth with keen appreciation of his moral and political obligations and do the right as God gives him to see the right.

LET US REGISTER

As the present year will be one of great interest along the political line that is to say, when the colored man will have an opportunity to exercise the use of the ballot, we take this occasion to urge upon our colored men throughout the State to register and thus be in a position when the time comes to line up on the side that will be most greatly rendered to his advantage.

Now while it may be true that the colored man has failed in this particular instance, the fact remains that it is still his right to register and to vote. Nay it is not only his right imperative duty, for as a part of the body politic he is responsible for its advancement or decline. The fact is that had he been less careless and indifferent in this connection his present political condition would be of a different hue. It is just here that he has been blind to

his own best interests, and it is because the Jew, the German, the Irish and other nationalities have been alive along this line that they are what they are. Recognizing the power of the ballot Mr. George W. Cable said some years ago, 'Keep your ballot alive.' This the colored man has not done, but he may resurrect his ballot even now and regain somewhat he has lost.

The books of registration will be opened the first Monday in April. Let every colored man be able to read and write or paying taxes on \$300 worth of property, pay his poll tax, and go to the office of the County Supervisor of Registration of his county and register. Let there be no more indifference along this line.

PRESTON AFTER COLORED VOTES?

The Afro American
Mayor's Address Before Washington Conference Constructed
As An Invitation to the
"Colored Brother."

Mayor Preston made what many construed to be an invitation to support his candidacy for reelection at the opening of the Washington M. E. Conference at John Wesley M. E. Church Wednesday.

The Mayor was scheduled to deliver an address of welcome, but he devoted a large time to speaking about one's duty as a citizen. As he entered the church the congregation sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and the chautauqua salute

was given him. Bishop Cranston introduced him.

After saying that every man owed his country, state and city a patriotic service Mayor Preston gave an outline of the improvements that the city had made during the last four years, and said that neither race, color nor creed had entered into the question of properly distributing these municipal betterments. He told of the fact that the city had given many white men work during the winter when many large corporations were laying off men.

"Because a man lives on South Charles street," he went on to say, "should not be used as a barrier against his being elected Mayor; neither should it count for or against a man if he lives on Mt. Vernon Place. What is needed is the ability to manage the affairs of this great and growing city."

The Mayor told of the friendship that existed between him, Councilman Cummings and other colored people and said that the present administration would soon begin the erection of a new elementary school building in East Baltimore and that a school would be established for the colored people in and around the Fourteenth ward.

The Mayor told his hearers that he was not making a political speech as they were members of the party of Lincoln. He praised the colored people for showing their gratitude to Lincoln for what the martyred President had done for them, but reminded his hearers that a higher power would reward Mr. Lincoln and that the duty of the race was now to vote for the best interests of the community.

He was roundly cheered at the close of his address, as he and Councilman Cummings entered an automobile to be driven to the City Hall, those standing on the pavement in front of the church chorused, "Mayor Preston's all right."

PERKINS CALLS ATTACK UNJUST

District Attorney Replies to Charge That He Dislikes Colored People

HITS BACK AT MOSS

Republican Candidate in Brief Statement Says He Regards All Men Alike, Regardless of Race or Color

District Attorney Charles Albert Perkins, who is a candidate for nomination for the office which he now holds by appointment by Governor Whitman, vigorously denies the charge made by Frank Moss in some of his recent campaign speeches that he has discriminated against the colored race in the administration of his office.

When questioned about the matter by a reporter of The Amsterdam News Mr. Perkins said:

"I have great reluctance in refuting a charge which no man has a right to make against me, and which is totally false. I am charged by Mr. Moss with being lacking in sympathy and friendship for my colored fellow-citizens, because a deputy assistant district attorney, who happened to be colored, voluntarily resigned his office and the vacancy thus created was filled by the promotion of another deputy assistant, who happened to be white."

Am I to understand then that there has been no prejudice in your office against the colored race?

"Yes, that is the case. I have never in or out of office, discriminated for or against a man because of his color. I have never been a foe or a flatterer of my colored fellow-citizens, and I would not be either for any reward that could be offered me. From my youth up I have judged all men by their worth and not by their birth."

What do you think was Mr. Moss' object in making his charges against you?

"I cannot imagine. For him to use the incident he has employed of just administration to stir up race antagonism is a degradation of legitimate political controversy and a direct insult to the intelligence of the colored people of this county. The man who is charlatan enough to seize upon the promotion of a white man to a post formerly occupied by a colored man to array one race against the other, would most surely have made the same appeal to the white people's prejudice if I had promoted a colored man to a post made vacant by the resignation of a white man. I am sure that no colored man will be deceived by this sordid appeal."

"It is my experience, after a long record of service in the administration of criminal law, that the good men of both races are pretty close together, and the bad men of both are not very far apart. I have done what I could to foster the most pleasant and helpful relations between both, but I have never thought it necessary to seek to array the one against the other that I might attain popularity or office for myself. When I am elected, as I surely will be, I will continue to deal fairly by all the people of the county, without distinction and without exception."

In Line for Suffrage.

The declared purposes of certain distinguished Democrats close to President Wilson with respect to woman's suffrage are significant not alone as to the fortunes of that movement in the pending campaign for constitutional amendments in New York and New Jersey, or in Pennsylvania and elsewhere for that matter. The announcement last week by

Secretary of War GARRISON and Secretary to the President TUMULTY that they intended to vote "yes" is followed by Secretary of the Treasury McADOO, son-in-law of the President, and he will do likewise. Secretary of Labor WILSON, a Pennsylvanian, has lined up also. It is expected President WILSON, although opposed to a federal constitutional amendment extending the franchise to women, will commit himself to the New Jersey amendment before the special election of October 19.

The precise importance of these announcements nationally depends largely upon the outcome of the contests in the two states named. If the amendments fail of ratification there will be some politicians cruel enough to hint that the administration simply played a diplomatic card. If the amendments carry the situation will be decidedly different. What, then, of the President's stand and example in its relation to the Democratic attitude on woman suffrage in the South? There the bogey of negro women voters has been raised, the claim of opposition being that the colored sisters so outnumber the white women that the latter would be submerged at the polls. This, too, in spite of the familiar circumstance that means have been devised and applied by which colored men are not permitted to vote so you could notice it in the returns. Meantime the fact is that "in all of the 15 Southern states except Mississippi and South Carolina white women outnumber the total negro population" and there are "in the Southern states 2,017,286 more white women than negro men and women together."

So, pointing to these figures and to restrictions upon negro men which would operate equally as to negro women, the Congressional Union women leaders are going to demand that the Democratic party in the incoming Congress support the federal amendment. The administration thus will be confronted on one hand by Southern Democratic objections and on the other by the course of its own household on the amendments in states. Here are some diverting possibilities for the approaching presidential campaign.

NEGROES WOULD DEFEAT CURLEY

Plan to Import Men from South to Pack Boston Considered at Convention.

[Special to The Union.]

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Boston is to be packed by imported Negro voters in order to defeat Mayor Curley for his failure to prevent the exhibition of "The Birth of a Nation" photo play if the threats made today at the convention of the New England Equal Suffrage League, a Negro organization are carried out.

Speaking at the meeting in the Twelfth Baptist Church in the South End, Rev. M. A. N. Shaw proposed concentration here of Negroes from Mississippi, Alabama and other Southern States. The Mayor was criticized in harsh language for his tolerance of a film that glorified the Ku Klux Klan and represented the Negro as a ruffian. This is the photo play that caused a riot at one of its first presentations here. Several dozen Negroes were arrested and later Negro voters unsuccessfully sought legislative action to prohibit it. It has been running in Boston for months and now without the slightest trouble. Springfield has prohibited it.

William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Guardian, and a leader in the first demonstration against the play, is president of the league. He was arrested and struck by a policeman in a riot at the Tremont Theater. In his address today he said that the outstanding feature of the color question since the league's last meeting was the aggression of the white South in pushing its color prejudice into the North. This was shown, he said, by the "Jim Crowing" and race segregation of the national Treasury and Postoffice Departments and the endorsement of this move by President Wilson, a "Southerner." The President told Trotter not to come to the White House again after he led a vigorous protest.

In his address today Trotter said the photo play depicted the enfranchised Negro as revengeful and lustful. The Leo Frank case, he said, showed the danger of plays glorifying the Ku Klux Klan and the menace of race prejudice against citizens of native birth, who have come bravely to the country's defense in war. He complimented the Negro voters who helped defeat Senator Andrew Doyle for his support of the film in the Legislature, and urged Boston Negroes to defeat Senator Martin Hays.

The future is gloomy for the white race, according to Shaw. In a fiery speech he said:

"God has decreed that the Anglo-Saxon race shall die. Men are seeking the causes of the present war on the ground, in the air and under the ground. But the cause lies at the great white throne of God, a God disgusted with the oppression of weaker races. The Anglo-Saxon race will be exterminated because of the wrong inflicted on the Negro by the white man."

Shaw predicted that Japan would invade the United States and mark another step in the punishment of a dominant race.

"Villa and Carranza," he went on, "are shooting up Americans, and yet what is done? Nothing. Yet we send troops to take charge of Haiti."

JOHN H. GENTNER A PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch better known as the "20th Street Queen" is the Republican candidate for Alderman in the 25th ward. That Mr. Gentner is in line for the Negro vote goes without saying, yet to print an extract of the letter he has sent out to voters will be appropriate at this time. In this communication Mr. Gentner explains his candidacy four years ago. He was prevailed upon to run in opposition to a candidate whom the people opposed. Beaten in the primary, he was requested to run independently; but refused, because, as he says:

"In spite of the fact that such action would have been in keeping with the wishes of many voters, and the additional fact that we could have won easily, I advised them not to do it. I urged everybody to swing into line to fight the common enemy, and to do nothing to disrupt, or embarrass the Grand Old Party.

"I want you to take these facts into consideration. Facts that I believe prove that I have always worked for harmony and for what is best for the party, even at the cost of my own aims and ambitions.

"I have lived in the vicinity of the old and new Union Stations for twenty-five years, but two years ago I moved out in the 25th ward, the ward I hope to represent as Alderman, and I feel confident that if I get anything like the support the voters of the 6th ward gave me four years ago, the result of the coming primaries will show me to be the nominee.

"Since it is impossible to meet you all personally, I take this means of telling you that any effort put forth in my behalf will be appreciated. I am not bound or obligated to any special interests, will recognize no masters but the will of the people and the taxpayers, and will do my best as a man and official to treat

everyone with fairness and justice."

Voters should be sure to not scratch the name of John H. Gentner, 25th Ward, at the primary next Tuesday.

WILSON UNFIT FOR PRESIDENT.

Resolutions Adopted by the National Equal Rights League at 8th Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, Dec. 12-15, 1915.

Resolved, that we appeal to all patriotic citizens north and south, east and west, to realize the malignant design of plays slandering the Colored race and misrepresenting Reconstruction, and to oppose production of such on the American stage. We commend the opposition to such plays, especially by the Colored citizens in Boston and Philadelphia at the theatre.

Resolved, that by his endorsement of the segregation of clerks for color in the Treasury and Post Office Departments, President Woodrow Wilson broke his pre-election pledge to Colored voters, violated the spirit of federal constitution, and espoused the perpetuation of race prejudice. No such man is worthy to sit in the seats of Washington and Lincoln.

That we deprecate the despotic seizure of the only Black Republic in the Western Hemisphere and condemn the brutalities practised by this country upon the native people of Haiti, a policy toward the smallest nation in striking contrast to that toward the stronger Republic of Mexico and other American Republics. We recommend that a delegation be sent to Congress to protest such policy.

That we appreciate the efforts of all individuals and kindred civic organizations to this League, working for the same cause. We extend greetings to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, the Northeastern Federation and National Association of Colored Women's Clubs and the Constitution League.

That the decision of the United States Supreme Court against the Grandfather Clause is the most notable event of the half-century year of freedom. We urge the disfranchised Colored citizens of the South to apply for registration to vote and contest in the federal courts when denied.

That we thank the Colored citizens who carried the Oklahoma Jim Crow Car case and the Oklahoma and Annapolis, Md. suffrage cases to the U. S. Supreme Court with success and endorse our League delegation in its refusal to accept President Wilson's endorsement of federal segregation.

EDITOR ABBOTT VICTIM OF OLD POLITICAL TRICK

"Suspect" Notice Is Left at His Residence Where He Has Resided for 14 Years But Finds Time to Straighten Matter Before Election Commissioners—Work of Mr. Armstead.

The Chicago Defender election commissioners' office sent broadcast this week suspect notices in the wards where Afro-American citizens reside.

The whole scheme seemed to have been timed by the politicians who feared the Republican strength of the colored vote, particularly in the Second ward.

Among those inconvenienced by the necessity of appearing at the election commissioners' office to prevent his name from being erased from the registry was Editor R. S. Abbott of The Defender. Mr. Abbott responded to the notice and was surprised to see the election commissioners' office literally jammed with Afro-Americans on a similar mission. When asked by Mr. Abbott who reported his name as not living at the address given on the registry, the commission informed him that it was reported by one Lucius Armstead, who resided at 21 East 28th street. It was afterwards learned that Armstead was a temporary employe of the election commissioners' office and upon further inquiry that he was one of the politicians of the Third precinct in the Second ward, whose political career has not been altogether free from suspicion. The Defender is as anxious as the election commissioners themselves to preserve inviolate the ballot, but from what the editor of this paper observed when he responded to the suspect notice left at his residence, he is firmly of opinion that objects other than the sanctity of the ballot actuated the promiscuous service of these notices in the territory where those of the Afro-American race largely reside.

Upon inquiry we were unable to learn of many instances where these "suspects" were served save among the residents of the so-called black belt.

HUGHES THE WINER

Colored Democracy Man Downs Wood-Carr Combine in Contest for Leadership.

Cornelius A. Hughes, the Tammany Hall colored leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District, upon whom the central fire of the entire Wood-Carr battery was directed in the recent primary of the United Colored Democracy, came out of the contest triumphant by a large margin, and if anything, a stronger man than when he entered the primary.

The friends of Hughes, who seem determined to make him the leader of the organization in New York County, give the following as a true line-up of the new executive committee:

For Hughes—Fifth A. D., Beckam; 9th A. D., Powell; 11th A. D., Crutcher; 19th A. D., Wilkerson; 23rd A. D., Jefferson; 25th A. D., Thomas; 29th A. D., Ed. Johnson; 30th A. D., Hughes; 31st A. D., Anderson; at large, Bell; at large, E. E. Lee.

Wood-Carr Combine—Seventh A. D., Wm. Lee; 13th A. D., Griffin; 21st A. D., Perkinson; 26th A. D., S. Brown.

Districts which failed to qualify—First A. D., 16th A. D., 17th A. D., 20th A. D., 24th A. D., 27th A. D.

It is the intention of Hughes to force a new deal in the committee and to elect an entire new set of officers to be headed, it is said, by John J. Bell, Jr., as chairman of the executive committee; John William Smith as treasurer, and Charles R. Tracey as secretary.

The executive committee will designate acting leaders in the districts which failed to qualify, and those acting leaders will serve until their successors are elected.



C. A. HUGHES.

Unfair To Place Odium for Defeat of Suffrage on Colored Women of State

Editor of The Sunday Star, Dear Sir: Wilmington and throughout the State.

—May I again ask permission for space in your paper for a few further comments on the attitude of the Every Evening and the Democratic legislators toward the colored women and suffrage; and also for the statement of a few facts concerning the independent attitude of negroes in the last presidential election—facts which the editor of Every Evening seems to doubt.

The colored women have seen the race question injected into the Suffrage issue with deep regret and a keen sense of the injustice of the whole situation. Is it not, manifestly, most unfair to place the odium of defeat for the suffragists of this State upon the backs of a group of women who, I trust, have proven themselves not a pack of wolves or howling hyenas seeking for whom they may devour, but simply a class of women ready and willing to assume the responsibilities of citizenship and to meet any test required of other women.

It seems positively childish and cowardly to raise this cry of fear against 8,000 colored women in face of the enfranchisement of 50,000 white women. And furthermore, how blind must be the Democratic party not to realize this wonderful opportunity for becoming popular? Indeed, the party that stands for justice and square dealing has no need to fear any group of people. Then, too, if the purpose of the ballot is to protect the citizen in his "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" why should its use by colored citizens for their own protection be questioned?

During the last presidential campaign, there was a most decided revolt against the Taft regime among the ranks of colored voters—not only in this State, but all over the country. And however true it may have been that at some previous time Democratic missionaries were mobbed and driven out of town—as the Every Evening asserts—it is a well known fact that for three weeks or more prior to the November election, a vigorous campaign

of "Votes for Wilson" was pursued in

There were many converts to the cause of Wilson, and those who could not conscientiously vote the Democratic ticket cast their ballot for the Progressive party with the full realization of the fact that every ballot so cast would count for Wilson. In other States this candidate polled a direct large colored vote. During this same campaign a large Democratic mass meeting was held at Turn Hall. Addresses were made by W. W. Knowles, a prominent Wilmington Democrat; Bishop Walters and Lawyer Curtiss, prominent colored men, representing the New York Democracy. There was no evidence of mob violence against these gentlemen, and their exit from Wilmington was made with regret on the part of those left behind.

Is it not a far cry from being consideredately and courteously received to being mobbed and driven out of town? Does not this fact prove that progress along the line of independent thought is taking place? When the Democratic convention that nominated Wilson was in session at Baltimore, a delegation of colored men, representing the best of the race, bearing the olive branch of peace, was received in good faith, and it was hoped that the old antagonism of this party for the colored man would become a thing of the past, and that in the future he would be given a chance to vote freely, according to his convictions.

The two leading negro journals (the Guardian, the organ of the National Independent Political League) and the Crisis, the organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) openly advocated "Votes for Wilson." This change of heart on the part of colored people was not due to partisanship, but to confidence in the man—Woodrow Wilson—who declared that he would not sacrifice justice to expediency.

Colored voters, when not compelled to vote on race issues, have been voting independently for years. My first recollection of anything of a political na-

ture was that of my father voting the Prohibition ticket. I was impressed with his response, "How could I vote when I have sons to rear," to my mother's query as to how he had voted?

Since it is a well known fact that the women of this country, both colored and white, are better educated than the men, why should it be doubted that colored women would use their intelligence to direct their vote?

When one reflects that justice, alone, is the paramount issue—justice for all—this whole controversy is uncalled for. It is merely "beating around the bush" to avoid doing one's duty. So— for heaven's sake—let this ghost of a "Negro Peril" be laid once and for all. Let it no longer interfere with the granting of women their rights. The course of equal suffrage has travelled too fast and far for its path to be blocked now. So why not play, gentlemen, and let justice reign.

Blanche W. Stubbs,

827 Tatnall street.

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Advertisement
2-2-15
Off Year Politically Sees Largest Payment Recorded On Local Books

CITY ELECTION THE CAUSE

When the poll tax books in the office of Tax Collector W. T. Sheehan were closed at midnight, Monday night, 2,731 voters had paid their poll tax to qualify themselves for any election which might come up during the year of 1915. With the exception of last year, when special efforts were made to stimulate the payment of the poll tax in view of the race for Senator, Governor, State and County officers, this is the largest poll tax payment ever recorded in Montgomery. It is the largest payment ever recorded in an "off-year," that is, a year in which there is no general or State election.

The large payment was due to the extraordinary interest which attaches to the work of the Legislature, and particularly to the local legislation affecting Montgomery County. Until two weeks ago the payment of poll tax was below the normal. As soon as the

Legislature got actively to work, however, there was an immediate stimulation of poll tax payment. All shades of political opinion was represented among those who went to the Tax Collector's office, and nearly all poll tax payers who went there, and who expressed themselves, appeared to be interested in local politics.

In the 1914 payment of poll tax the total number was 2,930; in others years it ranged in the neighborhood of 2,200. According to men well informed in politics, the payment of poll taxes means that there are probably 5,100 qualified voters in Montgomery County, although it is not expected that such a vote will be cast, even if all the county voted. As it is, the election of a City Commission in September is the only election yet scheduled for the year of 1915. It was believed that more voters within the city of Montgomery paid their poll taxes than paid in 1914, the falling off from 1914 being in the poll tax paid by people not qualified to vote and by the voters of the country beats.

The last poll tax issued by Collector Sheehan went to Julius Rice, who has paid the last poll tax for many years. The first poll tax, paid on October 1st, was issued to Probate Judge C. B. Teasley.

The big rush for the payment of poll taxes took place on Saturday, which a great many voters believed to be the last day on which the poll tax could be paid. On that day 640 persons took out receipts. Monday but 341 persons paid poll tax.

The registration books, for the benefit of new voters, and for voters who have moved into the State will be opened at the Court House on Friday and Saturday before the next election.

Baltimore, Md.

JUL 2 1915

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH: Urges Universal Display Of The Flag On That Day.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

The coming national holiday, July 4, should appeal to us as it never has before, and to that end every American should throw to the breeze on that occasion our national emblem.

The News has not been derelict in that respect heretofore—of requesting its display—but cannot you emphasize it in some special way, and not merely editorially? Surely as native Americans we should show our patriotism by displaying our national emblem at this time, and show to the world "our flag forever."

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

Baltimore, June 30.

COLORED VOTE: Disagrees With Idea Advanced By A Mail Bag Contributor.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

Judging by the closing paragraph of a communication signed by seven colored men in your issue of June 29, your editorial anent grandfathers'

clause decision must not be proof against adverse criticism, leading, as it appears to do, up to such an unusual position.

"The League advises that every individual follow his employer, as no man's political interest is higher than the source whence he gets his bacon." These gentlemen must be large employers of labor—it certainly reads like it—and expect the laborers to be dumb-driven cattle. Why not introduce the plural system of voting similar to that which caused a mighty upheaval in Belgium not many years ago?

The law now requires sufficient time to vote without loss of salary to all employees. Why this unnecessary waste of time and energy? Why not let John D. Rockefeller deposit a vote for each and every qualified voter of the Standard Oil Company, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio likewise? President Wilson could vote for the Federal employees. "Sonny" Mahon does it now practically for those of our municipality.

There might be a separation of the colored vote on questions of public policy to the advantage of both races, but how is to be done when the Democratic party publicly announces that no "niggers" need apply. We often read of a two-dollar bill being given for a colored vote, but the reception of the money concludes the matter. His voice is unheeded and his presence not tolerated by his Democratic employer until the next election.

SPECIFIC PROOF OF FRAUD.

In the midst of vague and somewhat unconvincing allegations of general frauds at elections in this city it is fortunate that something specific has developed, where a rigid investigation may result in the indictment and conviction of guilty parties.

The specific case comes from the Fortieth precinct of the Seventh ward, a section of the city that has been long known as the favorite hunting ground of the election thief. In this precinct thirty-eight negroes and two white men were registered at the recent registration from a small house at 342 Water street, located near the river front between Third and Fourth streets. Of the forty men who got their names on the registration books, the two whites are said to be genuine; a few of the negroes may be, but it is said to be certain that more than 30 of these registrations were fraudulent. Here, then, is something definite

for the grand jury and the Criminal Court. Who persuaded these negroes to register illegally? What were the election officers doing while this was taking place? Is it not possible to make an example of the offenders, whoever they may be?

In such a concrete case as this, efforts to make political capital are to be deplored. The Herald says that the Republican committee suspects the Democratic organization of having had a hand in the affair. The evidence is all to the contrary. The conditions in this precinct were exposed by the Democratic committee. As soon as that body ascertained what had been done it took steps to have the matter brought before the County Judge at the purgation proceedings. Formal notice of contest against every name said to have illegally registered was filed by the Democratic committee before anyone else acted. Men who have planned a fraud do not go into court

and, upon their own motion, ask that the fraud be exposed. Nor would such Democrats as would be willing to pad the registration lists waste their time by registering negro Republicans. These facts are so plain that no argument is needed.

It is equally unjust, the Evening Post thinks, to try, without any affirmative proof, to fasten this affair upon the Republican organization. In former years in Louisville certain Republicans of high standing have been the leaders in fight after fight for honest elections. Many of these men are still with us and are as determined to prevent fraud against the ballot box as ever before. That there are among the Louisville Republicans a number of men who think it "good politics" to imitate the old Democratic crooked work of 1905, we suppose no one will deny. This kind of crooked work manifested itself at the Roosevelt-Taft primaries in Louisville in 1912, and there are men in the Republican organization who would be only too glad to repeat those tactics at a regular election.

Such discussion is, however, not important. The really important fact is that in one voting precinct fraudulent registration has been exposed. The Democratic committee will take the necessary steps to get the lists purged, but it is for the Criminal Court to take the steps that are required by the situation.

FROM "ANTI-LAND."
AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST wrote to the Brooklyn Eagle, giving her reasons for not wishing the ballot. Here is what she said:

Take child labor. Who kicks up all the row about that? Not men, certainly. No, suffragettes. Children are perfectly comfortable working in canneries. Those who work in canneries come from a class of people who are accustomed to hard labor, who have nothing, and if their children didn't work in the canneries they would probably starve to death. Then take all this rot about working girls. They get far more than they are worth in the way of wages. They were perfectly willing to work ten hours a day for 10 cents an hour until the suffragettes came along and stirred them up.

The lady's arguments are almost too good to be true. They suggest the Pennsylvania suffragist who confessed that she was converted to the cause by reading the arguments of the opposition.

A NEGRO LEGISLATOR.

The anti is right in a way. It is the suffragettes who are stirring up trouble about child labor and working girls and that sort of thing. Sometimes men get interested, but when they do they, too, are usually suffragists. A. J. McKelway told Mrs. Inez Haynes Gillmore of some of his experiences fighting child labor in the South.

It has to do with suffrage—with negro suffrage. It happens that the children who work in the Georgia mills are almost all white. The negroes are paying more attention to farming and to buying land and so avoid the mill towns. When child labor came up for discussion in the Georgia legislature a short time ago the members were limited to three-minute speeches. A negro legislator arose.

"Mr. Speaker," he began, "I am not much interested in this, for our negro children don't work in the mills. But we've legislated here for the beasts of the earth, for the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, and so I'm in favor of legislating for the little white children of this state."

Mr. McKelway, who is a southerner, had another biting comment to make about child labor in Georgia. Before the lynching of Frank had been perpetrated he told the industrial relations commission that if Georgia had been willing to pass a child labor law Mary Phagan would never have been murdered. For it would have been illegal to employ her.

FREE AND EQUAL.

The freedom and the equality of the fathers which sound so well in Fourth

of July orations vanish on close observation. Devereaux Jarrett, a Virginian of some distinction in the revolutionary days, thus described the equality he knew:

"My ancestors had the character of honesty and industry, by which they lived in credit among their neighbors, free from real want, and above the frowns of the world. This was also the habit in which my parents were. They always had plenty of plain food and raiment, suitable to their humble station.

"We made no use of tea or coffee; meat, bread and milk were the ordinary food of all my acquaintances. I suppose the richer sort might make use of those and other luxuries, but to such people we had no access. We were accustomed to look upon what were called gentle folk as beings of a superior order. For my part, I was quite shy of them, and kept off at a humble distance. A periwig in those days was a distinguishing badge of gentle folk. Such ideas of the difference between gentle and simple were, I believe, universal among all my rank and age."

Jarrett was born on a small plantation in New Kent County about 1833. His story is quoted in the new Riverside History of the United States.

MUNITIONS AND MACHINISTS.

The eight-hour day has been making rapid progress among the munitions workers. The movement for a shorter working day originated with the machinists, but spread to the other employees of the same plants.

The bureau of labor statistics has published a long list of corporations which have granted the eight-hour day. In all cases except five the day was shortened without the intervention of a strike. The reduction in hours has not meant a decrease in pay; often, on the contrary, the pay has been raised.

Although the profits of the munitions makers are large enough to induce them to grant better working conditions without a fight, they do not view the situation with pleasure. The National Metal Trades Association employs or claims to employ a half a million machinists. Henry C. Hunter of New York, attorney for the employers, says that the eight-hour day is a "false economic basis." He forecasts a return to old conditions when the war contracts are out of the way.

The number of machinists has been increased, not only in the United States but in Germany, France and England. Also the number of factories has been increased. The competition which will arise after peace comes will react on the men, Mr. Hunter avers. Meantime, however, they are willing to accept the bird in the hand.

The Man or Woman Who "Didn't Have a Chance" Is Going to Have One

IN North Carolina in 1910 there were 131,000 white men and women and boys and girls over 10 years of age who couldn't read and write, 50,000 of them voters. Another 50,000 of them were women over 21, leaving 30,000 others between 10 and 21 years of age.

Most of these men and women, brothers and sisters of ours, blood of our blood and bone of our bone, "never had a chance." They are the disadvantaged folk who grew up in the hard years following war and reconstruction, and in the succeeding years of apathy before McIver and Alderman and Aycock and Joyner fired the state with a passionate loyalty to the principle that every child born on earth should have a chance to "burgeon out all there is within him."

We are giving our children that chance now. The banner of education has been lifted up and the longer schools, the better schools, compulsory education and all that, means that for the fortunate boys and girls of today all the doors of Knowledge and Science swing happily open.

And it is well—well indeed that the state gives this chance. But it is not well that the state should forget those whom she neglected in her hour of poverty—the great army of 131,000 who were illiterate in 1910 largely because they have "never had a chance."

Now, thank God, they are going to have a chance! All over North Carolina next month—November, 1915—the doors of the schoolhouses will swing wide open to our neglected brothers and sisters, and patriotic men and women will join with teachers in an effort to put the keys of knowledge into the hands of every grown man and woman, every boy and girl over 14, who cannot now read and write.

And it can be done! Kentucky has shown that it can, and what Kentucky has done North Carolina can do. County after county in North Carolina has shown that it can be done, and what these counties have done others can do. These older illiterates with their minds fully grown learn the simple lessons of reading and writing with amazing rapidity. Look on another page at a fac-simile of a letter written by a man after only four lessons in the night school. Look in the bulletin issued by Superintendent Joyner for numerous other examples showing how quickly these thirsty-souled grown folk learn to read.

Let everybody help them. The Farmers' Union is behind the movement, the Junior Order is behind it, the woman's clubs are behind it, and more than 5,000 teachers—may Heaven bless their efforts—have volunteered for service.

If you, Brother Subscriber, Mrs. Subscriber, if you know a boy or girl, man

or woman who can't read and write, go to him or her and say: "You are just as smart as these other folks that are learning to read and write, and just because you missed your chance when young is no reason you should go without it all your life." Look on the map herewith, see how your county stands, then see your teacher, see your county superintendent, and throw all your strength into this great movement to give to all our 131,000 disadvantaged brothers and sisters the keys of knowledge and of hope.

DON'T FAIL TO READ—

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Boston, Mass. Transcript

NEGROES FOR RECALL

Interest in This Question Manifest in Ward 18—Roxbury and Jamaica Plain Voting Heavy

Throughout Wards 18, 19, 21 and 22, which take in a large part of Roxbury and a section of Jamaica Plain, there was every indication that a heavy vote was being polled. This was particularly true in precincts with Republican strength. In most of these it appeared to be the rule that the vote, in addition to being heavier than usual, came out early. By noon some of the precincts were able to report that about half, and in some cases more than half, of the registered voters had cast their ballots. In precincts essentially Democratic it appeared that the vote was not running above normal. Wards 21 and 22, being Republican wards, were expected to show strongly for McCall and the rest of the Republican ticket.

In Ward 18, particularly in the precincts

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

The Argus is highly pleased with the result of last Friday's primary election. Our pleasure is the greater because the voters did as The Argus had advised them to do.

We called attention to the fact, in a previous issue, that all the candidates had been sent a letter, asking where they stood on the segregation question. This letter was sent out by the local branch of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In our last issue, we published the names of those safe candidates for us to vote for, and we recommended that the Negro vote accordingly.

The result of the election showed that our advice was followed. Great thanks are due the organization above mentioned for its splendid services and its foresight and vigilance in the matter. Praise is likewise due our voters for once holding together and voting in the interest of the race and not for individual interests. It shows what we frequently argue, that the Negro, united, holds the balance of power.

Now let us profit by this experience. Whenever a danger threatens us, we need only to present a united front, when few, if any, dangers will be able to stand against us.

No stronger argument can be presented in favor of the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People than this work prior to the primary election. An obligation rests upon our citizenship to hear and heed the call being made this week for many new members.

Let us make this a great organization—numerically and influentially. Become a member. Rochester, N.Y. Demo. Chronicle

where most of the negroes live, pronounced activity in favor of the recall of Mayor Curley was displayed. The negroes were dissatisfied with the mayor's attitude during the agitation over "The Birth of a Nation."

There appeared to be only meagre interest in Wards 18, 19 and 22 in the senatorial contest, the impression being general that Senator Timilty would be reelected without trouble. Ward 21, however, showed considerable interest in the senatorial contest in that district, and it appeared that the ward would be strongly for Parker, the Republican candidate, who is opposed by Sullivan, Democratic.

In none of the wards did there seem to be much interest in the woman suffrage question, and, if anything, the indications were that heavy vote against the amendment was being cast. In all of the precincts the police saw that the women holding suffrage placards did not come within 150 feet of the polling places, as prescribed by the law. Some of the women it was noticed found their vigil disagreeable following the sudden change in the weather conditions. Precinct 2 of Ward 18 became discouraged in short order because of the remarks directed at him.

MAR 5 - 1915

COLORED REPUBLICANS REORGANIZE LEAGUE

Plan Effective Organization of Voters.

Delegates of the League of Colored Republican Clubs of Western New York met yesterday afternoon at Republican headquarters in the Insurance Building for the purpose of reorganizing the league and preparing for the next presidential election. Delegates from thirty-one counties were present.

The meeting was called to order by Sh. W. Thompson, president of the old organization who stated the need of thoroughly organizing the colored voters of Western New York for effective work during the coming campaign.

The following permanent officers were chosen: President, James S. Herndon, of

Rochester: first vice-president, Anderson Washington, of Batavia; second vice-president, H. T. Johnson, of Auburn; secretary, J. Frank Marshall, of Rochester; treasurer, H. L. Smith, of Rochester; chairman of Executive Committee, which will consist of one member of each of the 31 counties, John W. Thompson, of Rochester. Headquarters will be established at No. 207 Livingston building.

It is purposed thoroughly to organize the colored voters of each county, and members of the committee will report the number of members in their respective counties to headquarters. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President. It is estimated that the league represents twenty thousand voters in Western New York.

After the business session, the delegates were given a banquet by the local committee of the league.

New Jersey Negroes 'Not Guilty'

To the Editor of The North American.

THE short letter by S. B. Parks, in Thursday's North American, "Shall the Negro Vote Run Pennsylvania?" said: "The colored vote was solidly against it and brought defeat in New Jersey."

Being a suffragist and having put in several months' hard work to gain votes, I am so far from agreeing with Mr. Parks that I must be tied to keep still.

There may be other women who did more work to gain votes right with the voters than I did in New Jersey, but I doubt it. There were 722 votes for suffrage in a borough and township combined, and I alone secured more than 300.

I was watcher at the polls in my precinct, polling the highest number of votes cast in the borough, and not more than six colored men voted, and yet mine was the only losing precinct in the township or borough, the others all carried where the colored vote was larger.

It is strange that our friend has been unable to see what the real causes were. That the labor union, at its state convention, went on record against it, as also did the Woman's Club of New Jersey, although the National Association had gone on record for it. That the average woman gave you this answer: "Oh, I have not thought about it." "I am not interested." "I have enough to do in the home," (or at the movie shows.)

The average intelligent man (on some things) would tell you, "Yes, I think women who pay taxes should vote, but then she should not mix in politics."

And yet, whose guidance did George Washington seek but his mother's?

A president of a bank said to me, I cannot vote for it, because I think none but property holders should vote," and hundreds of answers as illogical.

Talk of the colored vote. So long as intelligence is not a qualification for voting, what difference does the color make? Besides, if they are ignorant, who is to blame? Have we not had Republicans in power running the country more years than any other party? Why, then, have we not had the standard of education for them raised? What are we doing over in Manila when this has not been done? What has been done for the Indian? Read "Romona." Booker T. Washington has shown us that the colored people have abilities and from those schools of Tuskegee are filling important and responsible places in the world.

SUFFRAGE WORKERS.
Vineland, N. J., Oct. 28.

17 December 1915 NEGROES ASK FOR FAIR PLAY

National Equal Rights League Issues an Address to the Country.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 16. — The eighth annual convention of the National Equal Rights League, a negro organization, ended here to-day with the reading to the delegates of an "address to the country" calling on all members of the race to use their voices, pens, patronage, votes, money, and every other resource "for the abolition of segregation, disfranchisement, and lynching on the color line." More than 125 delegates attended the convention from all parts of the country.

Resolutions lauding the efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations and individuals working for the same cause were passed at the final session. At the same time the League went on record as refusing to accept President Wilson's defence of segregation in some of the buildings of the Federal Government at Washington.

A report on the widely published incident of November 12, when it was said that William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, insulted the President, was given by Trotter, and supported by Thomas Walker, M. W. Spencer, and the Rev. Byron Gunner, newly elected president of the League. Contrary to expectations, however, the League did not sound any call to all negroes for a fight against the President if he should be a candidate for reelection, contenting itself with a resolution condemning him "for his endorsement of segregation."

Another resolution criticised the Administration for the "seizure of Haiti," which it contrasted with the Mexican policy. The League voted to send a delegation to Washington to lodge a protest against the action of this Government at Haiti with the United States Senate. An appeal was issued to the public to oppose plays "slandering the colored race and misrepresenting reconstruction," and praising the fight made by colored citizens of Boston and Philadelphia.

The delegates last night held a jubilee in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the "final and constitutional abolition of chattel slavery in the United States of America." In a preface to the

address to the country, which was read by Mr. Trotter, tribute was paid to the "great reconstruction statesman, Thaddeus Stevens, who carried the thirteenth amendment through our national House of Representatives."

The officers elected were, president, the Rev. Byron Gunner, Hillburn, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, William Monroe Trotter, Boston, Mass.; recording secretary, Dr. J. L. Johnson, Ohio; treasurer, Thomas Walker, Washington, D. C.; national organizer, the Rev. R. C. Ransom, New York city; assistant organizer, J. E. Churchman, New Jersey; financial secretary, Dr. W. A. Sinclair, Pennsylvania; and chaplain, the Rev. E. George Biddle, of Connecticut.

REPUBLICANS HAVE ELIMINATED NEGRO

Louisiana Republicans Meet in Hotel Inaccessible to Blacks and Elect White Committee.

New Orleans, Oct. 5.—The Republican party of Louisiana in convention here today virtually eliminated the negro from its ranks when the delegates met in the convention hall of a hotel inaccessible to negroes, organized a state central committee and elected all white committeemen to serve terms of four years each. The names of two widely known negro lawyers, both formerly members of the central committee, were placed in nomination from two local districts, but they were defeated overwhelmingly.

It was announced the party would have no ticket in the field when the general election is held in April, but that John M. Parker, of New Orleans, Progressives candidate for governor, would be supported. Formal endorsement of Mr. Parker was withheld, the majority of the delegates, it was said, believing that such coming from the Republican party would be injurious to the candidate.

The negro branch of the party will organize and send a delegation to the next Republican national convention to claim full recognition, it was said tonight.

Boston, Mass. Transcript

October 1915

HOW SHALL COLORED MEN VOTE?

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Referring to a campaign article in the news columns of the Transcript of Oct. 26, under the caption of "Negroes Divided," will you grant me the space to correct a mistaken impression already created in the minds of many, and which if uncorrected will serve, I fear, to increase the handicaps with which the colored race is already heavily burdened?

In your review of the editorials of Editor Harrison of the Cambridge Advocate, representing the McCall element, and the circular letter of date of Oct. 25 issued by a committee of citizens of which Editor Trotter is the head, representing the Walsh element, the omission of any reference by either faction to any other issue on which the respective elements base their claim has given rise to the belief among many well-thinking persons that he negroes in this campaign particularly are determining their course solely on the grounds of race. As a matter of fact, nothing is farther from the truth. In this particular campaign for instance, both Mr. McCall and Governor Walsh were apparently in equal sympathy with the proponents of the Birth of a Nation bill. Hence, there can be no alignment of race on this issue. And even though Governor Walsh in his two years of office has not felt himself in sympathy with negroes to the extent of giving them by positive appointment a proportionate share in the conduct of their government, little or no support is being accorded Mr. McCall by his colored followers on this account.

The truth of the whole matter is that the negroes as a rule are aligning themselves in this campaign on strictly party issues, the deepest consideration being their traditional fear of national Democracy with its component and oftentimes controlling Southern element. The fact that their governor may exercise very little influence over national legislation or the acts of the Executive is, in their eyes, outweighed by the larger party considerations of the platform upon which a gubernatorial candidate must necessarily stand.

LUCIUS SUMNER HICKS

Boston, Oct. 28, 1915.

Paterson, N. J.

COLORED MEN TO GET VOTE OUT

Local Association Plans to Canvass Passaic County and Townships.

At a special meeting of the Colored Men's Civic association, held

last night at the Colored Men's hall, Governor street, the president was authorized to form a central committee to embrace Passaic city and the townships, in order that the association's efforts might be centralized in the coming election. The object of this committee is to have the voters of Passaic county fully aroused to the importance of this general election, and to put forth such efforts as they may think best to further anything that will help along to that end.

In accordance with the meeting the central committee was organized as follows, and the following named gentlemen were elected officers: John A. Huggs, Paterson, president; James H. Penn, Passaic, secretary; W. E. Hopper, Paterson, treasurer.

The central committee wishes to thoroughly emphasize the fact that no person or persons are authorized to solicit or receive any funds for political purposes whatever for the colored citizens of Passaic county.

Several meetings are being arranged to be held through the county of which due notice will appear in the papers.

There will be a grand rally of the citizens of Passaic county on Monday evening next, at the Colored Men's hall, on Governor street, at 8 o'clock.

NEGRO HATER DEFEATED IN WHITE CITY PRIMARY

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 15.—The nomination of S. E. T. Bowden for mayor, who defeated Mayor Van C. Swearington, whose administration is regarded as the most inimical to the advancement of the Negroes of any that preceded him. While no Negro was allowed to participate in the primary, the victory for Mr. Bowden is regarded by the race as a great victory. The nomination is equivalent to election.

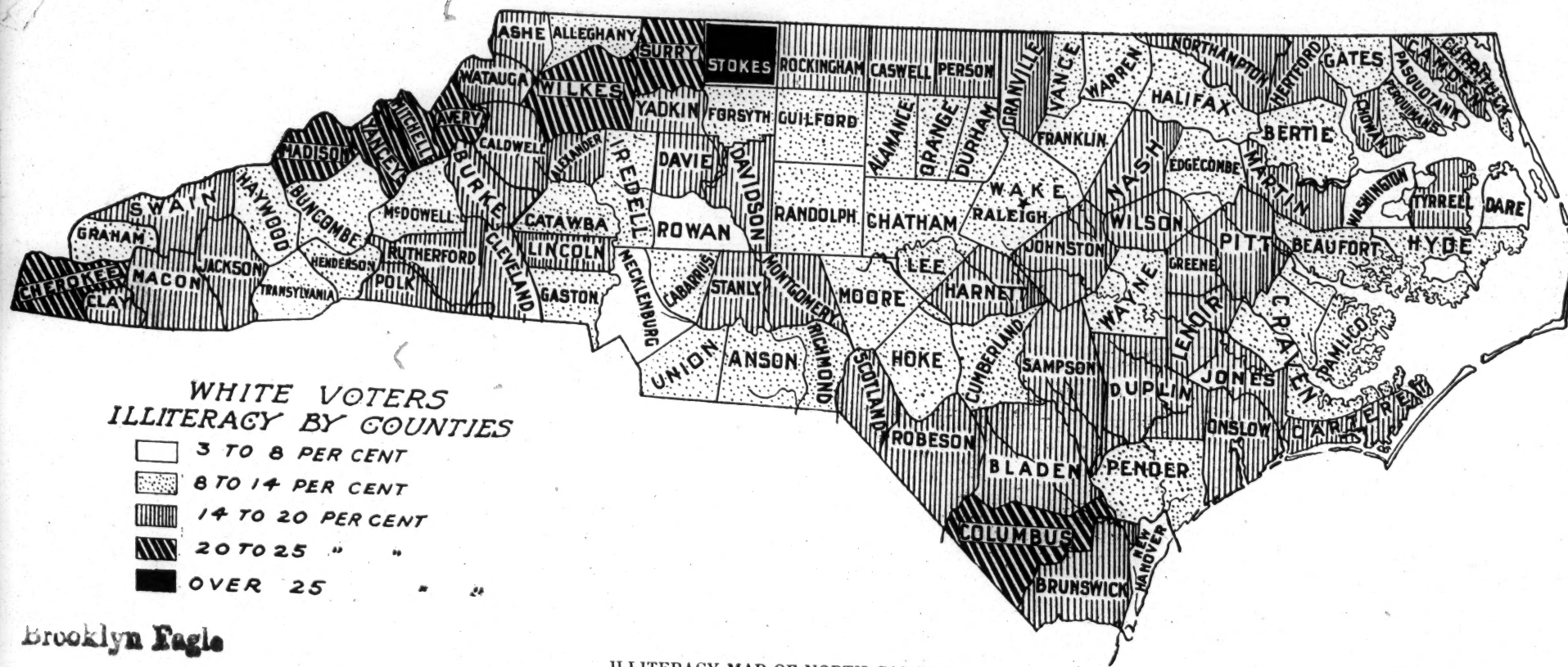
Rochester, N.Y. Demo. Chronicle

MAR 4 - 1915

Colored Republican Meeting.

Delegates to the Colored Republican League, representing thirty-two counties in the state, will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Republican headquarters in the German Insurance building for the purpose of reorganizing the league and forming a permanent organization for Western New York. The delegates will be entertained by the local committee.

Political-1915 Suffrage



Brooklyn Eagle

23 February 1916 VILLARD SCORES FOES OF NEGROES

In Congregational Club Address
Editor Attacks "Chief Apostles of Reaction."

G. W. BAILEY DEFENDS SOUTH.

Says North Is Bad, Too, and Even in
Brooklyn the Negro Is
Segregated.

In an address on "The Southern Attitude Toward the Negro," before the Brooklyn Congregational Club, at its regular monthly dinner in the Arbuckle Buildings of Plymouth Church last night Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post, bitterly denounced that element in the South which oppresses the black man and refuses to give him a chance.

"They are today," said Mr. Villard, "before God and the nation the chief apostles of reaction—the Vardemans, Tillmans, Hoke Smiths and all the rest

of the negro-baiting crowd, who have risen to eminence on the back of the negro, defaming and oppressing him as they went!"

A champion of the South arose in the person of George Washington Bailey and said that he thought the South was not so bad as Mr. Villard described. "I wish that Mr. Villard had said something about the attitude of the North toward the negro," said Mr. Bailey. "Right here in Brooklyn there are sections where the negro is segregated, and I know of a Congregational Society of negroes which struggled for existence here in Brooklyn for forty years and not one white church gave them a helping hand. It was left for a layman, Warner James of the Central Congregational Church, to make it possible for this church of the Nazarene to have a place of worship, which was opened only a few months ago in Troy avenue, near Herkimer street."

Mr. Villard said that the South is divided on the negro question. He quoted a number of statesmen, educators, authors and newspapers in the South who have pleaded the cause of the colored race, but chiefly he talked of those hostile to the negro.

Suggests Solution of Race Problem.
"White rural life in the South," he said, "cannot be made to flower amid a degraded and squalid black peasantry. Lasting advancement of one race can be conditioned only upon the advancement of the other."

Some of the remedies suggested by Mr. Villard for the solution of race strife were: Real education, the enforcement of law by efficient police and proper courts, co-operation for betterment between leaders of the black and

ILLITERACY MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA

white races, placing responsibility for order and advancement upon the colored people, state-wide campaigns for social justice and social uplift, the development of a competent and high-class black clergy, the encouragement of worthy colored leaders and the search for the knowledge and the truth of the race problem.

The dinner was prepared by the women of Plymouth Church and was appropriate to Washington's Birthday. The tables were decorated in red, white and blue, the place cards were small hatchets, tied with tri-colored ribbons, and two of the items on the menu were "Grape Fruit a la George" and "Washington Pie."

Ticket for Annual Election Presented.
Edwin Fairley Heads It.

The Rev. G. Ernest Merriam presided. The nominating committee presented the following names for officers for the coming year, to be voted on at the next meeting of the Brooklyn Congregational Club, which will be held with the New York Congregational Club on March 15 at the Hotel Martinique, Manhattan: Edwin Fairley for president, the Rev. G. Ernest Merriam, Mrs. Mary Coffin Johnson, Henry C. Jahne and Mrs. Mary Humpstone, vice presidents; the Rev. Albert E. Roraback, chairman of the executive committee; A. L. Chatterton, treasurer; J. A. Dickinson, secretary.

Among those present were: Edwin Fairley, the Rev. G. Ernest Merriam, Mrs. N. D. Hillis, Mrs. M. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Ferguson, the Rev. Lawrence Tenney and Mrs. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Russell T. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. MacFarland, Charles F. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Jahne, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Chatterton, Lester B. Chatterton, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Graft, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Saddington, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Spear, Miss M. C. Crocker, Dr. Gertrude Bishop, Miss G. B. Schell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Bancker,

Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Tarbox, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bally, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Androvette, Miss Ethel G. Androvette, Miss Margaret H. Ritch, E. E. Androvette, George E. Frederick, Raymond M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Warner, Miss Edith A. Warner, Miss A. E. Trowbridge, Edward E. Stewart, Miss L. M. Stewart, Miss E. E. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Leverich, Miss Sarah Leverich, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pickett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gardiner Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hebard, the Rev. A. E. Roraback, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Marvin, Mrs. G. H. Prentiss, Miss Caroline A. Bailey, F. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall W. Gleason, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Brush, the Rev. M. R. Boynton, the Rev. and Mrs. Lewis T. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Heath, Mrs. Richard E. Field, Mrs. Samuel W. King, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Green, Miss Isabel Tutthill, Mrs. P. L. Drum, Mrs. G. C. W. Shift, Miss Lillian C. Waheman, Mrs. Arthur Swan, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Creamer, Mrs. H. M. Creamer, Mrs. Annie S. Proctor, Mrs. C. E. Crowell, the Rev. C. Rexford Raymond, A. J. Foren, Mrs. A. M. Stinson, C. L. R. Clark, Mrs. C. L. Fanning, Miss G. M. W. Fanning, Miss Mae Sullivan, John F. Merchant, L. N. Simmons, Miss H. Duell, Miss Lydia Benedict, Mrs. Lyman D. Brown.

Cincinnati Com Tribune

1915 NEGROES DISCUSS WORK QUESTION

George Puchta Delivers Encouraging Speech Before Representative Men and Women

en at Allen Temple.

SERIOUS PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RACE

George Puchta, Republican candidate for Mayor, addressed the wage-earners' conference of the colored people at the Allen A. M. E. Church yesterday afternoon, giving them the opportunities a colored man had for becoming a proficient wage earner. He said:

"I am proud to have many friends among the colored people for I have been associated with them, having them as employees, in industries and organizations in which I am interested. Colored men are faithful, honest and law-abiding citizens and are glad to do their duty.

"Fifty years ago was only the beginning of the civilized life of the colored people in this country and their development since that time is nothing sort of marvelous. Their growth and development in this short half century is wonderful. The wage question is one of the greatest importance to the American citizen regardless of color.

Scenes of Childhood.

"Statistics show us that we are living in a country where wages are higher, conditions better and prospects for advancement better than any other nation in the world.

"When I came here today it brought me back to the scenes of my childhood, for in my boyhood days I lived on Pearl street, near Broadway, and when I came here today I seemed to live the years in minutes. I attended school in the Second District School. In those days the steamboat industry was the principal thing for the city and the colored people had lots to do with its development. Should the dam and locks of the Ohio River be finished in a few years steamboats will again be traveling up and down the river all the year round.

Reward for Endeavor.

"In regard to attaining success in life you can accomplish nothing unless you strive for it and without efforts you can attain nothing. This city contains many opportunities for the working people regardless of race or creed."

Mr. Puchta, accompanied by Charles Hornberger, was introduced by Rev. Charles Sumner Williams, pastor of Allen Temple, who presided at the meeting. J. N. Tadlock, Chairman of

the Rallying Committee, opened the meeting and then turned the honors over to Rev. Mr. Williams, who said: "This is a conference for prosperity at home and abroad for we must first have prosperity right with us at home and that will lead to prosperity abroad. The colored people have many problems, of which the problem of labor is the most important. Unless a colored man is industrially prepared his whole life is wasted, for he must be fit to take a position before he can get one. In this State the colored people are protected by many laws, but what we want is a civil rights bill to prevent corporations from discrimination in employing help, and to prevent their drawing the color line.

"A refusal to give work is practically an order to steal, for men must live and if refused work it means forcing them to commit a crime. Give the colored man work and that will reduce the criminal record at least 100 per cent.

Proportion of Poverty.

"What we are asking for is that we want people to take us for nothing more or less than men. Most colored people are too easily satisfied and are content to take whatever they are given without an effort to better themselves. What we want to do is to establish a free employment bureau and have our people come to us for positions, but we want to be able to assure the man that seeks an employee from us that he is thoroughly reliable."

Statistics showing the proportion of colored people in the city charitable and corrective institutions were read by W. P. Dabney, who said: "The proportion of the poor among the blacks is greater than it is among the whites because of the poverty caused by lack of employment, and a large influx from the South of those who think they will find plenty in Cincinnati. Colored people are arrested for any flimsy pretext. They seldom have any good legal talent, influential friends, and through ignorance are easily prosecuted. Were they better taken care of, given employment and given assistance there would be a very small percentage of crime or poverty among them."

The Black Woman.

An appeal for the protection of the virtues of the colored women was made by Madison Mason, who said: "The time has come for the black manhood to stand aside and make way for the black womanhood. No woman has been so maligned or her virtues so attacked as the black woman of America, but we must now stand up for her and allow the black woman to stand out and show her how to be able to accomplish much good. We must seek jobs, and when we get them we should hold on to them, taking good care of them and watching our deportment in streets, public places and all over."

Preparation Needed.

Mrs. Oliver Martin, instructor of domestic science, said: "There are plenty

of opportunities, but we must first fit ourselves to take care of these opportunities. And when we do get a position we must take care of it, being industrious, punctual and prompt."

Mr. Swan in speaking of the question, said: "What are we to do as colored people? There are not many positions open to us and we must get out and look for employment."

Mrs. Cora Olliver referred to the necessity of preparation, saying: "A free employment agency is a necessity, but first of all we must be fully prepared."

A mass-meeting will be held Friday night at the temple and also one Sunday at which Miss Nerrey, Secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negroes, will speak. At the session resolutions asking for an investigation into the alleged reports of the misconduct of the colored race were adopted and seeking to find a method to remedy the conditions of the race. Rev. Gray, pastor of the Bethel Church (colored), spoke, saying: "The colored race stands out in all American history as laying down their lives and shedding their blood for the nation. And now comes a time when all may be rewarded by giving them employment and assisting them. The colored people will make good if given an opportunity."

The Negro's Friend.

On the day that a local clergyman of color announced his return to the Republican party, he having strayed into other political grazing grounds in the wake of the Bull Moose, the Republicans of the state of Louisiana were holding a convention to eliminate the negro from politics in that state.

According to a dispatch from New Orleans "the delegates met in a hotel inaccessible to negroes and organized a state central committee composed of white committeemen elected to serve terms of four years. Two widely known negro lawyers, both formerly members of the central committee, were placed in nomination from two local districts, but were defeated overwhelmingly."

This would seem to contradict the assertion of the person of color that the negro had nothing to expect from the Democratic party—that the Republican party was his true friend, and his only one. Playing fast and loose is likely to lose him the confidence of both.

To the Colored Voters of the City of St. Louis:

We desire to especially call your attention to the candidacy of William C. McChesney for member of the Board of Aldermen from the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. McChesney was untiring in his efforts to have a colored man elected Sergeant-at-arms of the City Council two years ago; aided in securing the appointment of a colored clerk in the office of the President of the Board of Public Service and in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction. He is unalterably opposed to segregation and discriminatory legislation. His Democratic opponent is Daniel C. Nugent, Jr., who is connected with the Nugent store, in which not a single colored man is employed and which refuses to fit gloves on colored people. In the face of these facts, no self-respecting, race-loving colored man can afford to vote against William C. McChesney, or to vote for his Democratic opponent.

Signed: S. B. Wallace, J. Mayo Weil,
Wm. H. Robinson, Arthur E. Jones,
Artee Fleming, Ralph A. Turner,
Wm. H. King, Wm. Johnson,
Wm. Wynn, R. J. Barrett,
C. K. Robinson, S. D. Davis,
Daniel Bowles, I. H. Bradbury,
E. L. Coleman.

Mrs. Maud G. Hall, a talented woman of the race, has been appointed editor of the *Southwestern Magazine*, published by the *Philadelphia Record*.

as follows: President, Rev. Byron Gunner, Hillburn, N. Y.; corresponding secretaries, William Monroe Trotter, Boston, and M. W. Spencer, Delaware; recording secretary, Dr. J. L. Johnson, Ohio; treasurer, Thomas Walker, Washington; national organizer, Rev. R. C. Ransom, New York; chaplain, Rev. E. George Biddle, Connecticut.

NEGROES ASSERT RIGHTS

Denounce Race Segregation and Ask Equal Opportunity.

An address to the country advocating that the colored people should use their votes and every other means in their power to receive full recognition and to overthrow segregation was sent out yesterday at the final meeting of the eighth annual session of the National Independent Equal Rights League, held at the Allen A. M. E. Church, Seventeenth and Bainbridge streets. The meeting yesterday was a special celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, and in the evening prominent colored speakers from all parts of the country were heard.

Rev. R. C. Ransom, of New York, declared that the greatest statement of all time was Charles Sumner with his Civil Rights bill and asserted that it should be carried through. "Up with civil rights," he said, "and down with segregation."

The league, in addition to the address to the country, passed resolutions deprecating the seizure of Haiti, which it contrasted with the Mexican policy and voted to send a delegation to remonstrate to the United States Senate. Other resolutions condemned President Wilson for his endorsement of the segregation of colored Government clerks, appealed to the public to oppose plays slandering the colored race, and urging colored men in the South to register. At the meeting officers were elected

COLORED MEN FOR M'CALL--MANNING

"I have never seen colored citizens so unitedly supporting any candidate, in any campaign, as in this present contest. Colored citizens throughout Massachusetts are practically a solid phalanx for McCall. They are for the Republican party and the Republican ticket. The colored voters regard it that a vote for Walsh would be an endorsement of the Wilson administration and the segregation policies of the Democratic party, and they are right in this view," said Joseph C. Manning to a Traveler reporter.

"Last evening," Mr. Manning continued, "the colored pastors of leading churches in Boston were emphatic in their sermons as to the duty of colored voters. The Rev. Mr. Ward, pastor of the largest colored church in Boston, spoke to his people on this subject, and the Rev. Mr. Swain, another pastor with

a big following, has taken a decided stand, as have others. Very few colored citizens will vote for Walsh."

Los Angeles, Cal.

Colored Voters Plan Nonpartisan League

The colored voters of the 189th, 190th, 191st and 193d precincts will perfect the organization of the Colored Voters' Nonpartisan Central league at a meeting to be held at Thirty-fifth street and Normandie avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The meeting will be addressed by Edward J. Sullivan, Republican, former member of the New York state legislature, and for several years in the United States diplomatic service; State Senator Henry H. Lyon and Hugh E. McBeth, attorney.

The officers of the league are: H. Strickland, president; W. M. Montgomery, vice president; Mrs. F. F. Brown, treasurer; J. H. Shaffer, secretary.

The Negro Vote Not to Blame

To the Editor of The North American.

IN YOUR issue of October 28, under the heading of "Shall the Negro Vote Run Pennsylvania?" a writer makes the statement that the negro vote was the cause of the defeat of woman's suffrage in the state of New Jersey. I deny it.

No sane man will admit that the Republican party, the Democratic party or the whisky trust was the ruling power and the cause of the defeat, and as an ardent supporter of woman's suffrage I failed to note any direct power that the negro vote was used.

The calamity howler and the negro hater generally finds an easy way of getting under cover by using the negro for the canopy.

To quote S. B. Parks, the descendant of abolitionist stock, as he terms himself, should hide his face to the intelligent readers of your paper.

If the negro could control either of the political parties or the whisky trust, he would then be in better condition to stop the calamity howlers who are continually hammering at the negro. Now he is accused of the defeat of woman's suffrage cause.

I should not be surprised if he (the negro) would be accused of causing the war in Europe, since they are being used "somewhere in France."

Now take the two great political parties and the whisky trust from the arena in Pennsylvania, and the voters will show S. B. Parks that the negro will not be to blame. Place the matter truthfully before the people of Pennsylvania and the woman's suffrage cause will win with flying colors and will not chase the devil about the stump.

WILLIAM DANIEL JONES.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 29.

Political-1915
Suffrage

VELEN
8-1915

AS TO THE COLORED VOTE

Elsewhere on this page appears a communication from Mr. Butler R. Wilson, one of Boston's well known attorneys, which presents some pertinent truths regarding the colored vote of Boston and the absence of any considerable claim Gov. Walsh may have on it. Mr. Trotter, whose attitude on the injustices inflicted on his race by the Wilson administration are so well known, but whose name now heads a list of twelve signers to a circular letter asking Negro voters to support Gov. Walsh, thus indirectly indorses President Wilson, since the Massachusetts state Democratic platform on which Mr. Walsh stands does the same. This action on his part betrays an inconsistency which his people will not be slow to detect and resent. Regarding the photo-play, "The Birth of a Nation," against which the Negroes and their friends so strongly protested, it must be said that, while Gov. Walsh spoke in opposition to it, he was no more outspokenly bitter toward it than was his present friend and supporter, Mayor Curley. The latter professed himself to be very much in sympathy with the protest of the Negroes against the play and declared he would stop it if he had the law, but when a Republican Legislature provided him with sufficient law he permitted the play to go on. Doubtless the Negroes of Boston realize that the Wilson administration and its dominantly southern cabinet are not the best friends of their race, and on Tuesday next will use their votes for the success of Mr. McCall and the Republican party as a step toward the triumph of the same party in the national contest of next year.

COLORED VOTERS WANT ANOTHER COUNCILMAN

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK AGE
Baltimore, March 10.—The most interesting political fight in years is pending in this city. Mayor James H. Preston, a Democrat, is unopposed for re-election. Councilman Charles H. Heintzeman will have as his opponent Maj. John Phillip Hill, former United States District Attorney, in the Republican primaries.

The Fourteenth Ward, which has never had a colored aspirant of the City Council, will have Attorney Geo. W. F. McMechen in the running for the nomination. He will be opposed by three white candidates. His candidacy is backed by the Lincoln Republican League, of which Dr. Ernest Lyon, former United States Minister to Liberia, is chairman.

In the Seventeenth Ward Alexander Williams, Louis H. Davenport and Councilman Harry S. Cummings will be the candidates for the Republican nomination.

CANDIDATES ON TRAIL OF VOTERS

The Richmond
Meetings Being Held Every Night
and Each Aspirant Believes
He Will Win Hands
Down.

The attack of Col Edward Carrington on William F. Stone, the ruling by the Board of Election Supervisors that Albert H. Hock filed his papers too late as a Republican nomination for comptroller and great activity on the part of Major John Philip Hill and Charles H. Heintzeman, Republican candidates for the mayoralty nomination, are among the political events of the week.

To this may be added the attack that W. Ashbie Hawkins made up on white Republicans at the Binswanger meeting at Norwood's Hall Tuesday night and the laudation that Councilman Harry S. Cummings gave his friend, Mr. Stone, at the Hill mass meeting at the Pennsylvania Avenue A. M. E. Zion Church, Monday night.

Colonel Carrington asserted that Mr. Stone had always been content to maintain the Republican organization in order to control federal patronage and that in the city and State the organization was a side show for the Democratic party.

His attack was so bitter that the Heintzeman forces issued a statement denying that the redoubtable colonel was speaking for them.

The endorsement of the Hill candidacy by Stone, the praise given the latter by Cummings and others indicate that Mr. Stone does not want to allow things to drift so that he will lose control of the organization in the fall primaries.

Major Hill has been very active during the week and has succeeded in getting gratifying support from influential colored men.

HEINTZEMAN HUSTLING

"Charlie" Heintzeman has been no less busy than Mr. Hill. He attended the meeting at Norwood's Hall Tuesday night and declared that he had opposed every measure aimed at the Negro and promised

a square deal. So did Major Hill, who was also there. Heintzeman's friends turned out in large numbers at the big rally at Cross Street Market Hall Tuesday night. He expresses himself as being confident of nomination and election.

THE HAWKINS' ATTACK

Attorney Hawkins was proceeding swimmingly with his attack on white Republicans Tuesday night, when Councilman A. C. Binswanger silenced him when he declared that Hawkins was registered as a Progressive. C. Marcellus Dorsey made a bitter reply to Mr. Hawkins. The latter had left the hall, however. Mr. Hawkins' attack is regarded as having minimized the chances of election to the City Council of his law partner, Mr. George W. F. McMechen, should he receive the nomination.

Mr. Hawkins made his attack following a resolution introduced by Mr. Dorsey pledging support to whomever the Republican nominated. Mr. Dorsey stated perhaps unwittingly, that Mr. McMechen, if nominated, could not expect much support from white Republicans when the race issue was raised.

The Seventeenth ward fight goes merrily on. Alexander Williams' friends claim that he has the inside track for nomination to the City Council having received assurances of support from sources that neither L. H. Davenport or Mr. Cummings could expect.

Mr. Williams is making a quiet energetic campaign. Though the entrance of Mr. Williams has somewhat hurt the chances of Mr. Davenport, the latter's friends are working with a vim.

Councilman Cummings is making the hardest fight of his career, realizing that the odds are somewhat against him.

DEMOCRATS START COLOR BUGABOO

High Class Of Republican Candidates Causes Democrats To Fall Back On Old Cry Of "Negro Domination"

The Democrats do not want the support of colored men this time as they are seeking to make the Negro an issue. And this in spite of the fact that there has been a steadily increasing number of colored men in Maryland who are not hidebound in their allegiance to the Republican party and who would have the voters of the race divided among all parties.

Along comes Mr. Emerson C. Harrington, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who makes one of the features his speech of acceptance Monday that the voters of this State hardly wanted another Republican Governor as they remembered the administration of Lloyd Lowndes.

In 1899, John Walter Smith, Mr. Harrington's political sponsor, succeeded Lowndes as Governor, following a bitter campaign against the Negro. The legislature of 1900 passed the present law making a prospective voter declaring his intention of becoming a resident of Maryland at last a year in advance for his registering. Then came the extra session of 1901, when the election law was changed by abolishing the party emblem and making it otherwise hard for illiterates to vote. Thus was paved the way for the reelection of Arthur P. Gorman to the United State Senate.

The passage of a "Jim Crow" car law during the administration of Governor Warfield, the submission of three disfranchising amendments and attempts to pass other hostile legislation against the race is the record of the Democratic party in Maryland since John Walter Smith, who brought Harrington into the field so as to head off the ambitions of Blair Lee, was elected to the Governorship.

REPUBLICANS HUSTLING

Ovington E. Weller formally launched his campaign for election as Governor Monday night, speaking at a large and enthusiastic meeting at Cross Street Market Hall. The irrepressible Charlie Heintzeman presided and the air responded with shouts for Republican success. Other addresses were also made by Albert A. Doub, candidate for attorney general; Robret F. Duer, nominee for comptroller, and William F. Broening, who desires a reelection as State's Attorney.

The Union League was crowded

Wednesday night with Republicans of shades of opinion, including a number who had been Progressives. The candidates were there and all pledged that they would work for Republican victory in November.

The decision of the Progressives to launch no State ticket and the announcement made by Charles J. Bonaparte that he would support Weller has been very encouraging to the Republican workers.

TO FIGHT ALGIRE

During the week a quiet movement was started to organize voters all over the city to work against the candidacy of Dr. Harry C. Algire for election as Register of Wills.

LAST CHANCE

Today, Saturday, will be the last chance for voters in the city to have their names placed upon the registration books. All who did not register last year must do so today in order that they may vote in November. Those who have moved from one legislative district to another at least six months ago must again register or secure a transfer. The Democrats are said

MINORITY SOUTH RULES NATION

J. C. Manning Says Southern Oligarchy Is Now In Control

The Afro-American
WHITES ALSO DISFRANCHISED

2/6/15.
Attempting to Imprint Their Conceptions of Justice Upon Country's Public Sentiment

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 3.—That an oligarchy in the white South first sought control over the colored people, then became the political masters of the majority of the white people of this section and are now in control of the general government was asserted by Joseph C. Manning, an Alabama white man, in an address before a gathering at Bethel A. M. E. Church a few evenings ago.

His subject was "The Repressed South Paramount as an Issue in American Politics."

"Prior to the Civil War," he said, "insisting upon it as a right, the slave-holding Democratic party held representation in the national government on a basis of representation which included three-fifths of the slave population. Five slaves of the South voiced for by Southern masters were pitted in the basis of representation with three white citizens of the free North. The continued aggression of the audacious leadership of the present so-called Democratic party of the South has not only finally brought about the usurpation of representation for practically all the colored population, but has, through a system of political intrigue and political repression, accomplished the suffrage elimination of more than half the white male population of voting age in the far Southern States.

"Having obtained domination over the masses of the people of the South, by subverting popular government, this regime is now controlling general government, while with this force and fraud acquired power, Southern leadership is now seeking to plant and to foster their prejudice and ideas on the government at Washington and to imprint their conceptions of human justice upon the public sentiment of this country.

MINORITY RULE NATION

"How great this political repression in the Southern States has become is not grasped by the people of this country. Through the adroit representations of those who dominate in the States of the South the rest of the country has been caused to have the general opinion that the Democratic party of the South and the white South are one and the same thing. This Democratic party in the Southern States is neither a Democracy nor is it the white South. Just as was the slave owning regime a minority ruling the South constituting, as it did, government of, for and by a class, so is the existing condition one of minority government in the South. The minority element dominating the South today is the political progeny of the Democratic party of slavery. The intolerant and arrogant leadership in the slave-holding Democratic party is embodied in the spirit of repression

which characterizes the leadership of those responsible for present conditions."

He then cited the fact that the Republican vote of the South had dwindled since 1896, that the black belt counties of Alabama were fraudulently counted as voting for disfranchisement, while the white counties were counted as being against it. He pointed out that when disfranchisement went into effect in Alabama that there were 232,294 white citizens of voting age and 181,479 colored in the same class.

He said that now there are only 150,000 whites voting, while only about 3,000 colored have been allowed to register.

BRONX COLORED VOTERS OPPOSE CONSTITUTION

After an executive meeting of the Bronx Colored Democratic Progressive voters in the club house, 849 Morris avenue, October 8, 1915, Mr. Eugene McIntosh, president of the organization, announced that the organization would oppose the proposed Constitution for the State because of the restriction against New York City which is partisan, reactionary, and is not government by popular representation. Secondly: In section 3, Article 15 relating to home rule for cities, while containing some progressive and constructive ideas, puts the Police department actively in politics by leaving it optional with the local authorities whether they shall have the right of court review.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ORGANIZED

The young men's Republican club was organized on last Thursday night. The meeting was held at the Piney Wood club and was presided over by Mr. W. W. Mumphries. It was well attended and much interest was manifested in the movement. The next meeting will be held on Thursday night the 18th and it is earnestly hoped that every registered voter in the city and those who are not registered that are in sympathy with the movement will be out. The meeting will be held at the same place, Waldburg and Burroughs streets.

WHITE FOLKS DISFRANCHISED

It is an amusing situation, although a serious one that is now confronting the people of the city of Richmond. *The Afro-American* after years ago, the colored people were disfranchised and those who had a right to vote were not permitted to do so. Jackson Ward was actually taken from the better class of colored people. White men deliberately robbed the colored electorate of their ballots and converted a majority vote into a minority one by the simple process of elimination and falsifying the count after the polls were closed at sun-down.

It was argued that the elimination of the colored vote would lead to a purification of the electorate. The cause for dishonesty would be removed and that corruption in politics would be unknown in this land. The politicians dwelt upon the beauties of an exclusive white man's government and that practically the day of the millenium would be at hand. Some of the editorials that appeared in the daily papers of this city would constitute interesting reading at this time. With a colored vote in excess of five thousand, the politicians of the Democratic party reduced it to five hundred and they have been whitening away on that number.

They did not seem to believe as we asserted at the time that the elimination of the colored vote would not tend to check corruption for there is no color line in dishonesty. A white politician who will rob a colored voter will have no compunction of conscience in robbing a white one. Now it is announced that more than half of the white citizens in Richmond have disfranchised themselves along with the Negroes, whom the politicians disfranchised.

The number of citizens entitled to vote, if qualified in this city, is 32,335. Of this number 10,382 are colored and 21,953 white. Of the total number only 9,386 had paid their poll-tax and had become qualified to vote up to Saturday, April 17, 1915. The usual vote in this city is only about 8,000 out of a registered vote of over 32,000. As a result, the city of Richmond is be-

ing operated by a minority electorate and the politicians are in "high feather" at the City Hall. Taxes are being increased, property owners harrassed and the public insulted. Mayor Ainslie called attention to the fact that the Health Department is costing the City of Richmond thirty cents per annum for every man, woman and child.

Officious office-holders are invading the sanctity of homes and imposing requirements upon the tax-payers that are both ridiculous and unnecessary. Police Court prosecutions are threatened. Property rights are not only restricted, but in many instances absolutely destroyed. Now the business elements have inaugurated a crusade to restore the disfranchised electorate to its place of influence and power. In the effort one vital point has been overlooked and that is that the ballot-boxes in this city are now in the hands of the same class of people who made the vote of the colored citizens useless and impotent.

It is needless to look after the votes being put into the box unless you look after those same votes when they come out of the box. It is not difficult to put the figures in the wrong column and to convert a losing candidate before sun-down into a winning candidate after sun-down. The situation is interesting, showing as it does that "the same measure ye mete, the same shall ye measure ye mete, the same shall be

COLORED REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND ACTIVE

Special to The New York Age.
BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25.—Colored Republicans of this city are clamoring for more representation on the Republican State Central Committee. James N. Young is a candidate for reelection from the fourth legislative district. He will be opposed by William F. Tydings.

There will be also colored candidates in the first and second legislative districts. In a number of counties there are colored members of the committee.

Albany, N. Y.

JOURNAL

MAR 16 1915

COLORED REPUBLICANS TO MEET

The Albany County Colored Republican club will hold a meeting in its headquarters, 6 James street, next Friday evening at 8 o'clock when business of importance will be transacted. The president, Joseph N. Hawkins, desires that all members be present.

Political - 1915

Suffrage

G. O. P. MAKES

POOR SHOWING

The Afro American
Republican Candidates Who Did

Ledger 3/18/15
Not Receive Scant
Majorities

PARTY ORGANIZATION DEAD.

McMechen Makes Fairly Good

Run - Apathy Among Color-
ed Voters

The election is over and people are now speculating as to the result. One thing is certain, however, that Mayor Preston defeated Charlie Heintzeman by such a big majority that his title to the office is unquestioned.

Hundreds of dyed-in-the-wool Democrats voted for Heintzeman, but he lost the independent vote and the Stone Republicans were said to have been against him. In the uptown wards it is said quite a number of colored men, impressed by the remarkable activity of the Preston administration and his record of achievements, went to the polls and quietly put across in the column of the ballot that meant a continuance of the present administration.

The campaign of education waged by the present administration won for Preston many votes, and the broadsides hurled at Heintzeman by the daily newspapers put the brakes on the latter's forward march. The Democrats were plentifully supplied with money, while that of the Republicans was correspondingly small.

The outcome of the election is a remarkable tribute to Mr. Preston. Four years ago, aided by the apathy of colored men as well as their hostility to E. Clay Timanus, he was elected Mayor by a plurality of a few hundred votes. Leading Democrats of independent leanings were

among his critics, the daily newspapers were nearly all against him. All of the daily newspapers of the city were with him this time, however, as well as the independents. This means that Preston will loom large in State politics. It also means that Congressman Linticum will have a small chance of landing the gubernatorial nomination. Should Mr. Preston line up with Blair Lee for the Governorship, and the latter win, his prestige would be further enhanced. Blair Lee would take his seat next January and Mayor Preston would be in line for the nomination to succeed Lee in the United States Senate. His policies as Mayor would be well under way then and the six-month tenure of office of his appointees will have expired and he could safely turn over affairs to "Uncle John" Hubert.

McMECHEN'S DEFEAT
REGRETTED

Among the regrettable incidents of the election was the defeat of George W. F. McMechen for City Council in the Fourteenth ward. He is credited with having received 1548 votes, of whom at least 50 were white. A few days before the election a circular was sent to the white voters of the ward asking them to cut him on account of his race. The white voters came out in throngs and voted against him. Even white Republicans joined in the army. Mr. McMechen was also 500 votes shy on the colored people's side of the fence. Any way, the voters of the ward certainly knew "Joseph."

Harry S. Cummings, as had been forecasted in the Afro-American Ledger, won out again, but his plurality was 600 short of what it should have been. The organization in the ward did not get anything like a respectable percentage of the registered vote of the ward, judging by the vote that Mr. Cummings received. His election is distinctly pleasing both to the Democratic and Republican organizations, as well as to his numerous friends. One thing seems certain, however, that either the Republican organization is not keeping up interest among the voters of the ward or that the voters are growing somewhat tired of the present regime. The outlook is that unless Mr. Cummings turns

over a new leaf this will be his last term in the City Council.

Alexander Williams made a fair run in the Seventeenth ward, under the circumstances, receiving 119 votes.

William F. Allen did not have a look-in as Progressive candidate in the Fifth ward, Samuel Lasch getting more votes than he and Nathanson combined.

One thing is demonstrated by Tuesday's election that the Republican party to amount to anything in Maryland must smash the present ruling regime and place at the head of its affairs men who are anxious for Republican success. Under present conditions there is but little to look forward to in the coming fall elections, and unless there is a great change the party will go down to defeat again more disastrous than the defeat of Tuesday.

NATIONAL EQUAL
RIGHTS CONVENTION

Representative Citizens from All States of the Union Gather and Plans Means to Combat the Curse of Race Prejudice in the United States.

HON. BRYSON
GUNNER PRESIDES

Meeting Addressed by Many Able Speakers. Resolutions Indorse Patriotism and Justice. Officers Elected for New Year Credit to Convention.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 31.—The National Equal Rights Convention concluded its labor at the A. M. E. Church, 7th and Bainbridge street, Monday night after one of the greatest meetings in history in the interest of the race. The old spirit of the new that is the potential factor of our future greatness, was manifested. Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter welcomed the convention to the church. President Byron Gunner, president, in an able address clearly outlined the policy of the organization.

The fact that the frictional differences between the white and black citizenry should be settled in a peaceful manner was discussed very fully at the meeting of the National Equal Rights Convention. W. Monroe Trotter's protest to President Wilson relative to segregation in the Federal employment was used as an example and it is the hope of our people that such differences will be done away with and we will have equal rights.

The local committee in charge were: Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, chairman; Rev. Henry Y. Arnett, vice chairman; William A. Sinclair, M. D., secretary.—American Journal.

Officers Elected.
The following officers were elected:

President, Rev. Byron Gunner, New York.
Rec. Sec., Dr. J. L. Johnson, Ohio.
Asst. Rec. Sec., Maurice W. Spencer, Del.
Cor. Sec., Wm. Monroe Trotter, Mass.
Treasurer, Thomas Walker, D. of C.
Financial Sec., Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair, Penn.
Nat'l Organizer, Rev. R. C. Ransom, New York.
Asst. Organizer, Rev. J. E. Churchman, New Jersey.
Chaplain, Rev. E. Geo. Biddle, Conn.
Vice-Presidents.
Vice-Presidents: Rev. M. N. Thornton, Mass.; William D. Brigham, Mass.; Francis Warren, Mich.; W. Ashby Hawkins, Maryland; Rev. E. W. Moore, Penn.; Geo. W. Ellis, Ill.; Rev. W. F. Graham, Penn.; Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, Penn.

Executive Committee.
Rev. H. Y. Arnett, Penn.; W. P. Dabney, Ohio; E. M. Hewlett, D. of C.; E. T. Morris, Mass.; Dr. H. E. Young, Maryland; J. Q. Adams, Minn.; Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, Ill.; Rev. Walter E. Gay, Conn.; Rev. C. L. Miller, R. I.; John Mitchell, Jr., Va.; Charles Pitman, Mo. Mrs. Emma B. Brown, Ind.; I. F. Bradley, Kansas; Rev. J. L. Davis, N. H.; Dr. O. M. Waller, New York; Dr. W. A. Sinclair, Penn.; M. W. Spencer, Del.; Dr. W. T. Merchant, Ky.; G. G. Ross, Col.; J. S. Lowe, Ark.; J. D. Canady, Ore.; Prof. A. S. Hill, Tenn.
Committee on Nomination of Officers.
E. T. Morris, Mass., chairman; M. W. Spencer, Del.; Rev. M. W. Thornton, Mass.

Next Meeting—Name Changed.
The next annual meeting of the league is to be held in Ohio next August.

The name of the organization was changed to National Equal Rights League, the word "Independent" being taken out.

The last day of the convention was devoted to a jubilee observance of the semi-centennial of the 13th amendment.

One hundred and twenty-five enrolled delegates were present from all over the country.

A Philadelphia branch of the league was organized with Rev. H. Y. Arnett as temporary president.

TAKE PART IN
S. C. PRIMARY

Governor Manning's Bitter Tirade

Against Allowing Negroes to
Take Part in Democratic
Primary

Beaufort, S. C., September 30.—One of the hottest local Democratic primaries was waged here Tuesday. Two factions contended for supremacy and the colored brother was asked to participate. The majority of the residents in and around this city are colored, in fact, the colored people in the county outnumber the whites. The election

Tuesday was to decide whether or not the present Mayor and other city officials should be ousted. Through the operation of the disfranchising law, colored men exercise little or no influence in politics. There are only 250 whites entitled to vote in Beaufort and these are divided into two factions—each desirous of controlling the city offices.

The fight here aroused interest all over the State and among those to protest against colored men voting in a Democratic primary was Governor Manning. Manning succeeded Cole Blease as governor and is regarded in some quarters as being a conservative on the race question. The following outgiving of his against colored men participating in a Democratic primary shows that he is as prejudiced as Blease toward colored men exercising the right of suffrage:

"I believe in the rule of the white people. I do not feel that it is proper for the governor to meddle in local politics as a rule, but in this particular case the situation presents a very grave and serious question. The Democratic party stands for white supremacy, and to use the Negro vote in an election among the Democrats, is setting a very dangerous precedent for all future time. I can not too strongly stress the importance of white rule in South Carolina. The precedent established by a bolt from the primary for the purpose of using the Negro voters in the general election is a most dangerous one.

"Personally, under no circumstances would I accept a nomination or election to any office at the hands of the Negro," said the governor. "The Negro is all right in his place, but his place is certainly not at the ballot box. This has been proven time and time again in the past. The white man is the Negro's best friend when the Negro is out of politics, and the Negro himself is happier and more prosperous without the ballot, for the reason that he is not then to be used for the purpose of defeating the will of the white citizens of South Carolina."

Grandfather Clause Dead in Georgia

Voters in Georgia can no longer avail themselves of the exemptions of the so-called "grandfather clause" in registering. The grandfather clause expired of its own limitation January 1st, 1915.

The clauses exempted a legal descendant of a veteran from all qualifications to vote except the payment of taxes.

While the clause did not mention Negroes directly it operated against them, white and black are now admitted to the polls upon the same footing.—Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.

ROCHESTER ADVERTISER

MAR 5 1915

COLORED VOTERS ORGANIZE.

Thirty-One Counties Represented at Gathering Held Here.

At a meeting of representatives of the colored voters of thirty-one counties, held at Republican headquarters in the Insurance building yesterday afternoon, these officers were elected for the League of Colored Republican Clubs of Western New York:

President, James S. Herndon of Rochester; first vice-president, Anderson Washington of Batavia; second vice-president, H. T. Johnson of Auburn; secretary, J. Frank Marshall of Rochester; treasurer, H. L. Smith of Rochester; chairman of executive committee, which will consist of one member of each of the thirty-one counties, John W. Thompson of Rochester. Headquarters will be established at 207 Livingston building.

ALGIRE, PREJUDICED, LOSES IN MARYLAND

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK AGE. BALTIMORE, MD. Nov. 10.—The Democrats, by the election of Emerson C. Harrington, have regained the governorship. It was thought that Ovington E. Weller, Republican, would succeed Phillips Lee Goldsborough as governor, but Baltimore city gave the Democrats enough plurality to win the State by an apparent lead of 3,000 votes.

The 23 counties returned a plurality of more than 3,000 for Weller.

One of the striking things of the local campaign here was the defeat of Dr. Harry C. Algire, Republican candidate for Register of Wills, by 13,000 majority. Over 6,000 colored men, out of a registered race vote here of nearly 17,000, refused to vote because he had presided as coroner at an inquest which cleared a white man of killing his colored chauffeur.

State's Attorney W. E. Browning, Republican, was re-elected by more than

5,000 majority, and Chief Judge Morris H. Soper, Republican, received a still larger majority.

While the Democrats control both branches of the State Legislature, they have only a bare majority.

APR 8 1915

COLORED VOTERS WILL GIVE AID TO MAYOR

The Daniel Jackson Association held an enthusiastic meeting at 505 Avenue C, last night, which was attended by nearly all of the colored voters of Bayonne, who endorsed the candidates on the Daly ticket and condemned the attempts to belittle their people made by some speakers at a Citizens' League combine meeting.

The speakers were Attorney William E. Haines of Josey City, Joseph Liverpool, Fred Roenbeck and Andrew Britton, Samuel Schultz and J. O. Devlin.

COLORED REPUBLICANS OUT STRONG FOR LAW

The Colored Republican League of the Twenty-second Assembly District, which has a membership exceeding two hundred, has adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Hon. Charles B. Law, who has fittingly represented us in Congress and who as Sheriff of our county was a credit to us all is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Seventh District, be it

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Colored Republican League of the Twenty-second Assembly District will work to further and to secure the nomination for said office of the Hon. Charles B. Law and that we will work for his election in November next to said office."

NEGRO REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE.

Incorporate Club With Twenty-Five Charter Members.

A certificate of incorporation has been filed for the Morristown Republican Colored Social Club in the county clerk's office. The object of the club which is incorporated under the act not for pecuniary profit is to promote civic, social, physical, and general welfare of the colored citizens of the town and to uphold the doctrines of the republican party. The club will be conducted at No. 31 Morris street and will be governed by seven trustees those chosen for the first year being Elipo Medina, 31 Morris street; Charles Jackson, 57 Madison street; John C. Lewis, 3 College street; John F. Chapman, 2 Willow street; Philip Patrick and Isaac Taylor, Anderson street and Luther Barnes, Cole avenue. The certificate is signed by twenty-two colored citizens.

Demonstrations at the Registration Booths by the Suffragists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I doubt that the "demonstration" being made by the "suffs" at the registration booths will aid their cause. To me their outplacement was impressive.

The "colored gentlemen in the woodpile" in this woman suffrage agitation is "larger representation in the commercial field." The craze for the limelight and for a "career" ill becomes woman, young or old.

I cannot entertain the belief that any considerable number of men who are not stampeded by headlines and are giving the matter serious thought will go to the polls and vote to impose this burdensome responsibility upon their wives and mothers and incidentally vote away their heritage; vote away their personality; vote away their jobs.

WILLIAM C. PEARSON.
NEW YORK, October 12.

ADDRESS COLORED NONPARTISAN BODY

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the Colored Nonpartisan league at the Thirty-sixth street school last night at which the nonpartisan bills, and the various constitutional amendments were discussed.

The speakers were W. H. Robinson, an attorney, who gave a crayon talk, and W. M. Montgomery, president of the league, who spoke on the advantages of nonpartisanship.

The league will be liberally represented tonight at the meeting at which Governor Johnson will speak,

men even to black republics. Why? The democratic party of the South, and in fact the South is the democratic party, says a colored man should not hold office. Mr. Wilson is carrying out the policy of his party.

Third, the office of recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia had for many years been filled by a colored man. Frederick Douglas of this city was among those who filled it with credit. The Wilson administration changed that.

Fourth, colored men by virtue of their standing in competitive examinations, fill the greater portion of the mail service of the South. The Wilson administration is fast thinning them out for no other reason than they are black men.

Fifth, Mr. Wilson has told the world that he viewed the negro problem from the angle of a Southern man. That means a colored man has no rights a white man is called upon to respect. This applies to the political Southern man for there are notable exceptions among the white Southerners who have been driven out of politics.

Sixth, Mexico has been fighting for years. The Wilson administration began with the "watchful waiting" policy. A spasm seized the administration; it sent our navy and army down to Mexico to make Carranza salute our flag. Mexico said skiddo. Mr. Wilson hurried to Indianapolis and there told the world Mexico had the same right to fight unmolested as did this country in the war of the sixties. Then anarchy and death reigned on the Texas border. Mr. Wilson sent to South America to get aid for his vacillating policy, but when Hayti became enraged at the butchery of its tyrants in office, our navy was sent there, custom houses seized and a white protectorate placed over them. Why? They are negroes and should not be allowed to fight. Oh, we were great in conquering a little colored colony but allowed riot, bloodshed and rapacity to flaunt its insolence in our face in Mexico. Without naming other reasons we cannot see how any well-poised American citizen can stand up for the present democratic administration. If I were so unfortunate as to be a democrat I should condemn it.

W. A. Bird

NEGROES URGED TO REGISTER FOR VOTING

A mass meeting to further registration of Negro voters was held last night in the Twelfth Baptist Church, corner of Shawmut avenue and Madison street, under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the National Independent Equal Rights League. Special need for registration was urged because of the action of Mayor Curley and Senator Martin Hays in defence of the photo play, "The Birth of a Nation." An appeal was signed by most of those present, which will be sent to white friends, asking them to oppose Senator Hays. Among the speakers were C. E. Ettridge, William Dobbs, Dr. William Worthing, the Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, A. W. Whaley, C. S. Winter, J. A. Crawford and F. J. McLaughlin, who is opposing Senator Hays. W. Monroe Trotter presided.

ROCHESTER POST EXPRESS

Wilson and the Colored Race.

Editor Post Express:

A certain gentleman in Rochester seemed to have gone into a frenzy over remarks made by the writer in his announcement that he would support the republican party in 1916 and not the progressive party. For the enlightenment of the gentleman I shall give him some of the reasons why colored men should oppose Mr. Wilson and his party. First, segregation in the departments at Washington. Colored and white governmental help has been working side by side for fifty years, and it remained for the Wilson administration to erect a color bar, alienate life-long friends who have sympathetically worked together and respected each other.

Second, the registrar of the treasury had been a colored man for many years both under republicans and democrats, till the Wilson administration, but now the office is given to a white man. Our ministry to Hayti, Liberia and many other negro countries had always been filled by colored men, but the Wilson administration retired every colored man and sent Southern white

Political - 1915
Suffrage

NEGROES SHUT OUT BY REPUBLICANS FROM CONVENTION

Result Automatically Follows
Decision to Hold Sessions in
Grunewald Hotel.

By one of the cleverest political ruses ever recorded in this state, the negro was practically eliminated from the Republican party in Louisiana when the Republican State Central Committee adopted a resolution Saturday night providing for the holding of a Republican State convention in the Grunewald Hotel in this city Tuesday, October 5. Negro members of the committee who spoke in opposition to the resolution declared that its adoption would be accepted by the negroes as positive proof that their presence at the convention was not desired, as it is a well known fact that men of the black race are not welcome in a hotel of that class in the South.

One white member of the committee, Dr. A. C. Fowler of Gretna, left the meeting immediately upon the adoption of the resolution as a means of expressing his protest at the action.

Resolutions were adopted inviting Progressives and Democrats to join the Republican party, and the virtual elimination of the negro was regarded as perhaps the best method of attracting to the party Democrats and Progressives who may happen to be displeased with their present political affiliations.

Another evidence that the Republican leaders hope to affect a reconciliation with former Republicans who have joined the Progressive party is seen in the adoption of a resolution which sneaks favorably of the administration of President Roosevelt.

President Wilson was praised for his note to Germany on the Lusitania incident, but the resolutions adopted declared in his domestic policy he had deceived the people, and that in his foreign policy, as exemplified through the Mexican imbroglio, he had failed utterly. "Grape juice diplomacy and the policy of turning the other cheek have been the ruling motives at Washington," it was asserted.

Speaking of the president's note on the Lusitania incident, the resolutions say:

"It is encouraging to Americans of any and every party to note a change of tone in the administration's note to Germany, where an eminently proper course is outlined with respect to a state of facts not nearly so flagrant as those presented in the case of Mexico."

STATE ADMINISTRATION

The Hall administration was criticized in the following language:

"The present Democratic State administration in Louisiana is a joke. Factional and partisan advantage alone is sought. The rights of the people count

for nothing and men of independence are hounded unto death. The present Democratic regime must go down in history as absolutely malodorous."

At the Republican State convention to be held at the Hotel Grunewald in October, candidates for state offices will be nominated, and a new Republican State Central Committee will be elected. The call for the convention, which makes the basis of representation one delegate for every 3000 of population, makes the following plea for party support:

"All qualified electors of the state who believe in the principles of the Republican party, and desire the success and enforcement of its policies, are urgently requested to take part in this convention, to the end that the party may be rehabilitated and its sphere of usefulness increased upon a solid and lasting basis."

In parishes which have no Republican organizations the chairman of the state central committee was authorized to organize parish committees.

The convention will be called to order at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by Clarence S. Hebert, state chairman. Herbert S. Hadley, former governor of Missouri and right-hand man of Theodore Roosevelt in the Republican convention at Chicago, will address the convention. Mr. Hadley also has agreed to deliver five speeches for the party at various places in Louisiana.

NEGROES AT MEETING

There were four negro committeemen at the meeting of the committee Saturday night in the Godchaux building. They were J. Madison Vance, S. W. Green, J. W. Cook and Walter Cohen. Each of them recorded a strong protest against the decision to hold the state convention in the Grunewald Hotel. Madison Vance urged the adoption of an amendment to the resolution leaving to the chairman the selection of the place of meeting, pleading that the designation of the Grunewald Hotel would mean the elimination of the negro. The amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. Then Vance, in speaking against the resolution, said:

"Gentlemen, your vote on this amendment seems to leave no middle ground—it appears to be a direct affirmation that you do not want us in the party. If that is so, why not be frank and tell us so? Can you call yourselves Republicans and adopt this resolution? The Messrs. Grunewald are personally friendly to me, as are many other white people with whom I have business dealings, but I know that the Grunewald Hotel is not open to members of my race, and no self-respecting colored man will desire to intrude where his presence is objectionable. I realize that there very probably would be no overt act to prevent me and other negroes from entering the hotel and participating in the convention of the Republican party, but the adoption of that resolution will just as effectually bar the negroes from participation in that convention as if you adopted a resolution denying him membership in the organization."

Three white men joined the four negroes in voting against the resolution. Dr. A. C. Fowler walked out of the room and declared to a reporter that he would no longer remain in a meeting which offered such a direct affront to men who had been faithful to the Republican party all their lives. W. J. Tucker of St. Tammany parish asked to be recorded as opposed to holding the meeting in the Grunewald.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Clarence S. Hebert, who presided over the meeting, announced that the Republican leaders of the state were determined to make an active fight in local, state and national campaigns in Louisiana, next year. He said the purpose of an early state convention is to start early in order to be able to comply with the state laws respecting election matters, especially that which provides that 1000 names of registered voters must be on nominating petitions in order to get the names of the Republican candidates on the official ballot. He urged Republicans to get busy and do all possible to induce men to change their party affiliations to the Republican party before the date of the state convention.

There were twenty-three members of the committee present in person and twenty-four others present by proxy. Walter Cohen protested against the recognition of proxies unless it could be shown that the member giving the proxy, as well as its holder, are loyal to the Republican party.

Victor Loisel, Republican national committeeman, said there should be no complaint because a man had temporarily deserted the Republican party, and added that the presence of any member of the committee in person or by proxy was proof of his present intention to support the party.

Emile Kuntz objected to the adoption of the roll of the committee membership as read by Secretary Carpenter, asserting that it was not the roll as agreed upon with a special committee of the Republican National Committee. Chairman Hebert overruled the objection, as well as the protest of Walter Cohen, and all of the men present were recognized as members of the state central committee.

F. R. Posey of Baton Rouge, offered a resolution endorsing the new plan of representation in national Republican conventions adopted by the national committee. This plan bases the convention membership on the Republican vote actually cast in the preceding presidential election. The resolution was adopted.

Frank C. Labbe, of Arcadia, offered the resolution which set forth the policies and purposes of the party. This resolution was adopted unanimously. The call for the state convention to be held in the Grunewald Hotel was offered by John A. Thornton of Morgan City.

NEGROES DIVIDED

Trotter Declares for Walsh—Others for
McCall and Coolidge

William Munroe Trotter, the man who so grossly insulted President Wilson on Nov. 12, 1914, that the President refused to deal further with a delegation that visited him at the White House to protest against departmental segregation, provided the delegation continued to be headed by Trotter, and who at a mass meeting of negro people held on Nov. 18 at the Twelfth Baptist Church, Roxbury, called President Wilson a false deceiver, the greatest pledge-breaker and the most dishonorable man ever head of the nation, a "long-jawed, slab-faced man," heads the list of twelve signers to a circular letter, dated Boston, Oct. 25, appealing to negro voters to support Governor Walsh for reelection. He declares that during Walsh's two years in the governor's chair, he has "displayed a spirit of friendliness for our race of rare and unusual proportions." Elsewhere the statement says:

"The story of the fight against Tom Dixon and his 'Birth of a Nation' photoplay, a fight which is still raging throughout the States, is written in the hearts of ten million colored citizens. The striking central figure of that battle in Massachusetts was Governor Walsh. To him colored men and women appealed when all others had failed, and he again came to their rescue. To a body of white men who urged him to refrain from interfering Governor Walsh said: 'I cannot help sympathizing with a great race of people who come to me protesting against injustice such as this. I believe they are right and I propose to stand with them.'"

"We all know how his firm stand brought

an indifferent Legislature to its feet and secured the passage of a bill which, had the commissioners created by it been true to us, would have driven the 'Birth of a Nation' from this State forever.

"It is well to note, in this connection, that the commissioners provided by the bill were two Republicans and one Democrat, strongly Republican in both branches any two of whom could have stopped the play. But this play is still in Boston and, emboldened by its success here, is spreading over Massachusetts. If Governor Walsh secures his support he will be reelected and we shall have a firm friend to aid us in our future struggles against other outrages which are sure to follow."

The letter above cited purports to be signed by these men:

William Munroe Trotter, 49 Cornhill, Boston.
Rev. Matthew A. Neil Shaw, 16 Allston Heights, Allston.

James G. Wolff, Esq., 33 Greenock street, Dorchester.

Professor Allen W. Whaley, 50 Windsor street, Boston.

Lieutenant Joseph C. Andrews, 51 Garfield avenue, Hyde Park.

Frank Mason, 55 Jerome street, West Medford.

John F. Hargrave, 646 Chatham street, Lynn.

W. A. Smith, 808 Hremont street, Boston.

William N. Ward, 40 South Huntington avenue, Boston.

J. C. Ayler, 64 Parker street, Worcester, Mass.

A. B. Hutchinson 373 Northampton street, Boston.

A. J. Moore, 28 Warwick street, Boston.

The Advocate, which is published in Cambridge, devoted to the interests of the Negroes, in its current issue, says:

"Mr. W. A. Smith of 808 Tremont street, Boston, has asked the editor to deny through these columns that he has signed or given permission to any other person to sign or use his name in any way for the purpose of urging the reelection of Governor David I. Walsh, the Democrat. Mr. Smith says further that this is no time to fool or be fooled. 'We must vote the Republican ticket. I earnestly hope,' he says further, 'for the success of the Republican State ticket.'"

The Advocate also says:

Much is being said nowadays of the friendship of Governor Walsh for the colored people.

How is this proven?

True, his speech before the delegation of colored men and women who sought his aid to discontinue "The Birth of a Nation" was delivered with intensity of feeling and dramatic effect, and even apparent sincerity.

What followed?

An injunction was sought by these people to restrain the production of the play, and a close personal friend of the governor, Judge Dowd, only recently appointed by Governor Walsh to the bench, was requested to issue the injunction.

What was the outcome?

"The Birth of a Nation" is still being played in Boston.

The Democrats claim to be friends of the colored people.

The Boston Post (Democratic) said on Oct. 2, 1915, that Governor Walsh remained closeted with the committee on resolutions of the Democratic State Convention until early morning and that Mayor Curley sat with the committee part of the time.

What was the result?

The platform indorsed the national administration of Woodrow Wilson and the State administration of David I. Walsh.

Therefore! A vote for Walsh is a vote to sustain and indorse the Wilson administration, with all its known hatred for and discrimination against colored men and women.

Actions speak louder than words!

Governor Walsh's fine phrases are not sufficient to warrant any colored voter in endorsing Wilson by voting the Democratic ticket in Massachusetts on November 2.

Is your memory good?

Then remember the segregation of your

colored brothers and sisters at Washington.

Remember that Walsh and Curley did not stop the "Birth of a Nation." Vote for McCall and Coolidge.

Trotter and his fellow signers apparently forget that it was a Legislature that passed the "Birth of a Nation" bill, and that it was Calvin Coolidge, present candidate for lieutenant governor on the Republican ticket, who, as the president of the Senate, had his name called and created a tie, thereby saving the measure at its most critical stage. They apparently forget, too, that when the bills to put an end to the production of the "Birth of a Nation" photoplay were before the Joint Committee on Judiciary, J. Mott Hallowell read a letter from Samuel W. McCall protesting against the production of the film.

NEGRO VOTES AT \$1 EACH IN INDIANA

Precinct Boss Says Mayor Bell
of Indianapolis Gave Bribe
Money.

URNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—With the State of Indiana on its fourth week in presenting its case against Mayor Joseph E. Bell, accused of conspiring with Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman; Samuel V. Perrott, chief of police; Fred E. Barrett, Democratic county chairman and City Attorney, and many others to violate the election laws in 1914, there is speculation in political circles here as to what the defence of Mayor Bell will be and what the jury's verdict will be.

The most damaging testimony against Mayor Bell has been given by James H. (Bud) Gibson, typical of the ward and precinct political boss who boasts he can carry this or that ward or precinct. For twelve years, Gibson testifies, he bought votes for the Republicans.

Operating a roadhouse he saw fit to change his politics when the city administration went Democratic two years ago and he became the Democratic precinct committeeman in the Eighth precinct of the Third ward, a ward where the negro vote predominates and which, therefore, is regarded as a "safe" Republican precinct.

Buying of Negro Votes.

Gibson testified that Mayor Bell came

to the precinct on the afternoon of election day, November 3, 1914. When leaving, Gibson said, Bell shook hands with him. Gibson testified when Bell's hand slipped out of his he found a roll of bills reposing in his right hand. Later, he said, he counted the money, found the roll contained eleven \$1 bills, and bought negro votes at \$1 each with this money.

Negroes who voted "right" when they got inside the polls, Gibson said, were given cardboard checks by a confederate of Gibson's who was a clerk inside. Gibson said he redeemed these checks when the voter came outside. He also testified that eighty-five \$1 bills was given to him election day by Herman Adam, city inspector of weights and measures and a codefendant with Mayor Bell. Gibson testified he used all of this money in buying votes for the Democrats.

Dr. Richard A. Poole, Coroner of Marion county, testified he saw Bell in the Eighth precinct of the Third ward on election day with his arm about the shoulder of Gibson. Leo Fesler, Auditor-elect, Republican, testified he saw Herman Adam hand Gibson a roll of money election day in that precinct. Other witnesses told of having seen Bell in Gibson's precinct election day.

Much testimony was given to the effect that negro voters were driven from the registration place in the precinct by policemen equipped with riot clubs. These riot clubs, the testimony showed, were given to the police by Chief Perrott in person. Counsel for Mayor Bell attempted to bring out by the State's witnesses that the negroes had threatened the police in that precinct.

Credibility Attacked.

Gibson's testimony is discredited by counsel for Mayor Bell on the theory that he cannot be believed because he admitted on the witness stand that he perjured himself before the Federal grand jury and county grand jury by contending before those investigating bodies that there was nothing "crooked" in the Eighth precinct of the Third ward in 1914, and that he knew of no wrong committed by Mayor Bell.

Gibson is a defendant to the conspiracy indictment and he was to have been tried before the trial of Mayor Bell. A few days before the date set for his trial he suddenly appeared in court and pleaded guilty.

Ernest Roeder, also a defendant, business and political associate of Gibson, also pleaded guilty and gave testimony similar to that given by Gibson. Roeder also admitted he had perjured himself before the county grand jury.

Testimony of saloon keepers, who testified that when they refused to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund last fall the police "laid on" them, was offered by the State in support of the count in the indictment charging a conspiracy to solicit and accept money from saloon keepers and to raise a fund to debauch the election.

Three saloon keepers, Fred Weiffenbach, John Roeder and Joseph Crane, testified they were appointed by Bill Kissel, closely identified with Mayor Bell's organization and a defendant in the indictment against Bell, to act as sub-treasurers. They testified they collected about \$1,000 from saloon keepers in the Seventh ward and that this money was

turned directly over to Mayor Bell. Taggart, said he only wanted honest and asked what Mayor Bell did when he re-square men appointed as inspectors. Dr. Moses C. Leeth, who was a deputy coroner, testified that Barrett, before the primaries at which Edward T. Lyons, a defendant in the indictment, was the city administration's choice for county treasurer, told him the "city administration slate would be put over no matter who got the most votes."

Saloon Keeper's Story.

George F. Young, who had a saloon at 20 Kentucky avenue, testified that Hubert Riley, now a member of Mayor Bell's board of public works, came to him for a contribution before the election. Young said Riley told him he came from the Mayor's office and that he wanted a nomination. Young said he told Riley he could not do anything for him. The witness added that the police at once began visiting his place.

Young said he hunted up Riley and told him that he (Riley) was the goat and that when he went for a contribution he would write down what the saloon keeper said and turn the card over to the chief at the station house. Young declared that Riley told him that if he had a saloon and was not violating the law he would not contribute to anybody.

Joseph Woerner, also a saloon keeper, testified that Riley came to his saloon, saying he was from the Mayor's office. He said Riley wanted at least \$25 and that he told Riley he could not afford to give so much and offered him \$10. Riley, he said, refused to accept the money offered. That night, Woerner declared, and for ten nights thereafter, the police visited his place and drove out his customers. He said there was card playing in a rear room and that the police stopped that.

Woerner testified that he then hunted up Riley and gave him a check for \$25. The police stopped molesting the card playing and stopped driving customers out of the place, the witness said, after he had made the contribution. He declared that Riley told him "everything would be all right."

Wes Stout, keeper of a saloon and wine room, testified that a sergeant of police came around after midnight, got him out of bed and said: "By G—, why don't you get right? You know what you have to do."

Nearly two hundred saloon keepers were placed on the stand, the majority of whom testified that they contributed only to the Democratic campaign fund, paying the money in most instances to men who were at the heads of city administration departments.

Among the men who collected contributions from saloon keepers, according to the testimony, were Herman Adam, city inspector of weights and measures; Hubert Riley, now a member of the Board of Public Works; Jacob Hilkene, Building Inspector; William Clauer, secretary of the Board of Public Safety.

Hundreds of witnesses have testified as to voters being prevented from registering and voting and as to fictitious names being entered on the official primary records.

Testimony by County Commissioners Kervan and Kitley, who, under the law, appoint the inspectors for the registration and election, was to the effect that Thomas Taggart and Bell went to Kitley's house before the inspectors were named and got Kitley to agree to naming Bell's list of inspectors.

Kervan testified that Bell told him he wanted Fred Barrett to be county chairman because "he was a bright young fellow." The county chairman, under the law, appoints the judges and clerks for the registration and election. Kitley testified that Bell, in the presence of

Dr. Leeth is a Democrat and was a reluctant witness for the State. He also testified that Barrett told him that Lyons would be the nominee for treasurer as "they had everything fixed."

Bell's Alleged Warning.

Harry Rodocker, in the saloon business before the primaries at which Lyons was a candidate, said he met Mayor Bell in a room with Thomas Taggart at the Denison Hotel, which is owned by Taggart. He said Bell told him it would be best for him to be for Lyons for treasurer and that if Lyons were elected treasurer things would be better for him. At that time Rodocker was for James Kervan for treasurer.

Harry Farber, a saloon keeper, who denied testifying before the Grand Jury that Bill Kissel, in soliciting a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund, told him it would be best for him to pay and to stand in with the city administration, was indicted for perjury.

Edward O'Leary, formerly an iron worker, known as Big Chief O'Leary, testified that he talked with Mayor Bell in the Mayor's office before the election and that the Mayor told him to go ahead and do as he always had done. O'Leary said he told the Mayor he had voted repeaters. O'Leary further testified he paid men the price of a drink to vote election day, and that Bill Kissel gave him \$10, telling him he knew what to do with it.

Joseph Lane, a negro saloon keeper, who is active in Republican politics in the First ward, where there is a heavy negro vote, testified that before the election he was called to the office of Samuel V. Perrott, chief of police. He said Chief Perrott told him he understood that the witness was going to "help them out."

Lane testified that he told Perrott he had not made such a statement. Perrott then told him, Lane testified, that "we can do you a great deal of good and we can do you a great deal of harm. As far as that goes, we can put you out of business."

Later, Lane said, he was asked to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund and that he gave \$25 to Charles Maas, the city liquor license inspector. Lane declared that he told Maas what Perrott had said and that Maas said to let him (Maas) know if the police molested his place.

LINCOLN LEAGUE
OUT FOR M MECHEN

The Afro American
Launch Their Campaign To Elect
Colored Candidate For Councilmanic Honors In
Fourteenth Ward

The Lincoln Republican League

formally launched its campaign for George W. F. McMechen aspirant for the councilmanic nomination in the Fourteenth ward, at a largely attended mass-meeting at Shiloh Baptist Church Tuesday night.

Dr. Ernest Lyon, who presided, criticized white Republican councilmen for what he regarded as a dereliction of duty regarding the colored people of this city. He also pledged that the league would work to bring about the election of William F. Allen, the Bull Moose candidate in the Fifth ward, and whoever the Republicans name in the Seventeenth ward. Dr. A. L. Gaines, treasurer of the league, is a resident of the Fifth ward, which is now represented in the City Council by a Democrat, Samuel Lasch.

Hugh M. Burkett made an impassioned speech, in which he declared that the colored people should be better represented, and that as the whites desired segregation, those segregated should have their representatives in official circles.

Mr. McMechen made the initial speech in his campaign, in which he pledged that he would use every effort, if nominated and elected to better the civic and educational interests of the race. He declared that colored men had a right like men of other races to aspire for public office.

Revs. George L. White, W. Edward Williams and Junius Gray were among others who delivered addresses. Resolutions pledging every support to the candidacy of McMechen were unanimously passed. The league has opened headquarters in the 1400 block of Pennsylvania avenue and is planning to hold an open-air mass meeting in the Fourteenth ward one night next week.

The league sent an open letter to Chairman George W. Padgett, of the Republican City Committee, this week, voicing opposition to Councilman Jording, of the 22nd ward. It is alleged that the latter, along with Councilman Lang and Hildebrand, voted with the Democrats on the final passage of the ordinance to turn the Mount street school to whites. Mayor Preston vetoed this ordinance.

According to a leading spirit of the league, it will not meddle in the councilmanic fight in the Seven-

teenth ward, as the situation is just what the league was organized for—the backing of the candidacies of colored men. In that ward three colored men are contending for the nomination and to take sides for any candidate would not be in keeping with the motives that inspired the organization of the league.

NEW YORK WORLD

26 June 1915

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

The Amendments, a Blessing.

(From the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.)

That the constitutional amendments have been a blessing will be denied by few. They eliminated the negro from politics, abolished racial feeling and left him free to devote himself to his industrial advancement. The amendments have been a stimulus to education, because colored youths became ambitious to learn and illiterate white people were spurred by this rivalry to greater efforts. With the multiplicity of schools and the great increase in facilities for disseminating knowledge, the excuse for illiteracy in white or black is fast approaching the vanishing point.

Shall the Negro Vote Run Penna.?

To the Editor of The North American.

THE election returns from New Jersey show not only the defeat of woman suffrage, but also show that every vote against it proved to be a vote for negro control in that state. It is freely admitted everywhere that the colored vote was solidly against the women and brought their defeat.

This is the first time any northern state in so large a national issue has been controlled by the negro.

The most loyal descendants of the old abolition stock (the writer is one) may well question what they would think of this as an outcome of their labors.

We need ask no question as to how the present south looks at it.

Perhaps New Jersey may yet see a great light and come to appreciate the determination of the southern states at all costs to maintain white supremacy.

Pennsylvania yet has time to consider whether it is so necessary to defeat suffrage in this state next week, that it is best to follow New Jersey's example and make the negro the controlling factor in its government Philadelphia, Oct. 25. S. B. PARKS.

GRANDFATHER CLAUSE.

TALLAHSSEE, FLA., April 23.—The lower House of the Florida Legislature today adopted a resolution to submit to the voters "the grandfather clause" amendment to a section of the constitution which regulates voting.

advertiser
74-24-15

Political - 1915

Suffrage

REGISTERING AN IMPERATIVE DUTY.

The Independent called attention some time ago to the importance of every good citizen paying his taxes and registering in order that he may be able to perform his duty as a citizen. We owe it to our city, our State and our country; that our taxes are needed to defray the expenses of the government. Governments were instituted to protect the life and property of the citizens, and it takes money to run them. For this protection which we receive, we owe our unstinted support and services, whether that be in taxes or service to repel invasion, or to uphold the honor and dignity of the flag; and failure to do this is a failure to perform our duty as good citizens.

The Independent again urges upon every black man 21 years of age, to perform his duty as a good citizen by going to the tax books paying your taxes and registering, in order that you may be able to cast your ballot in all the ensuing elections. There will soon be elections of all kinds: Municipal, State and national, and it is of the highest importance that you qualify to vote one way or the other upon the great questions which must be decided by ballot. In this city, as in a great many others, the bond question will arise, in which every citizen should take part and do his duty conscientiously and intelligently. Now, unless you pay your taxes and register, you can have no voice one way or the other. The record of the black man in the past has not been what it should have been. It smacks of negligence and indifference. It shows a lack of appreciation of those fundamental rights that were secured at the price of blood. Our present status as voters is very largely due to our own negligence. Instead of going to the tax books paying our taxes and registering, we have contented ourselves by letting our white neighbors do all the registering and voting. The result was, that they took advantage of the fact, and the politicians made us a hobby-horse by raising the howl of Negro domination, and a law was passed to prevent us from voting as far as possible. This was done by Hoke Smith, Tom Hardwick and other Negro haters. They knew they could not beat their opponents in any other way except by abusing the Negro and promising to deprive him of the elective franchise. Of course it is in vio-

lation of the 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution of the United States. But they were selfish and wicked enough to arouse the poorer classes who hate the Negro, and make them feel that they had disfranchised us entirely. By this means of fooling the weaker classes of their people, they rode into office.

But after all, if every Negro will pay his taxes and register, they can pass all the tests imposed by the election laws. Hence, your duty is plain. There is no excuse for any Negro man 21 years old not paying his taxes and registering; and The Independent expects for every loyal citizen of color to have self-respect and race pride enough to do his whole duty. We are right on the eve of the great national election as well as State, and we can not afford to neglect our civic duties that we owe our country, our children and ourselves. We must be valiant soldiers and remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The Independent is aware that there are those who do not favor Negroes acting like men, but we should act on our own initiative. We must meet, defy and bear down all opposition. We must perform our duty fearlessly and patriotically.

The Independent, therefore, appeals to every taxpayer and every man 21 years old to qualify himself to perform his civic duties which he owes to his city, his State and his country. There are many who pay their taxes, and yet neglect to register. When you go to pay your taxes you should not stop until you have registered. When you hand the tax collector your taxes and receive your receipt, you should ask for the registration book and register.

The Georgia legislature passed a law at its last session, 1914, "That if one registers hereafter, that entitles him to always vote without having to register again." That is very encouraging. Now, let us see to it that we register once for all, and all we have to do afterward is to pay our taxes to the tax collector and vote when the election comes. There are thousands of Negro men from 21 years old up who could vote if they would only qualify. Now, why should they not go and do so? Why should they neglect one of the greatest duties of a citizen?

One of the greatest reasons why the attempt has been made to take the ballot away from us, is because our enemies know that the ballot is one of the greatest weapons a citizen can wield in the protection of his rights. If every Negro in the United States were qualified to vote and ex-

ercised it, his rights as a citizen would be more respected and he would come into his own.

As we once said: "The Independent is the tribune of the people, it feels that it is its duty to remind you of your duty and the great questions which confront you as citizens of the community. Therefore, it sounds this warning note to the Negro citizens of Atlanta and of the State, and puts you on notice that if you fail to pay your taxes and register, you will miss an opportunity that will not come to you again in this generation. Your enemies and critics will put you down as a failure and unworthy of the franchise. It will seem to justify them in the great campaign which they have carried on for years to disfranchise you and make you a serf. Now, it is up to you to determine whether they are right in their contentions, or whether you have the intelligence and patriotism to know your duty and do it. You will show it by going to the books, paying your taxes and registering. In this fail not. For if you fail, you will put your race back for more than a generation, and justify your critics like John Skelton Williams, Ben Tillman, Hoke Smith, Vardaman and others, that you are unworthy."

"The Negro Voter

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I saw in the morning Post that Mr. Munroe Trotter had advised the negroes to support the present Governor of the Commonwealth for reelection, saying that he did so much in taking part in suppressing "The Birth of the Nation." I have nothing to say against the Governor—I think he is a perfect gentleman, but I hope that the colored citizens of this Commonwealth will stop and consider that every state in the union is looking to this state's election, and if this state should go Democratic, we would endorse the actions of the President of the United States, which in my belief, I do not think any colored persons who are able to vote, could endorse.

Henry Clay.

Roxbury, Oct. 27

Schwartz to Address Negro Club.

The Twentieth Ward Negro Republican Club will be addressed by William C. Schwartz, candidate for Board of Aldermen, at Masonic Hall, 3619 Easton avenue, at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow.

COLORED REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS TONIGHT

The Hackensack Colored Republican Club will hold an important meeting in Holt's Hall, Berdan Place, tonight. President Scott has extended an invitation to all colored friends to be present and interest themselves in the club's welfare. A number of candidates for office have promised to be on hand.

ORGANIZE COLORED VOTERS.

To Elevate Political Standards of Afro-Americans of Huntington.

Huntington, L. I., October 1—The colored voters of this village have formed the Afro-American Political Club, an organization, as they say, to bring Afro-American electors together and to raise their standards of political action. They are to meet every week. The officers are as follows: President, Andrew Edmanns; vice president, James Smith; treasurer, G. R. Squires; secretary, W. B. Harris; other directors, the Rev. W. H. Williams, David Cisco, Frank Allen, George Johnson, Alonzo Seaman and Edward Sand.

LOUISIANA G. O. P. NEGROES TO FORM SEPARATE PARTY

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—The Republican party of Louisiana, in convention here, virtually eliminated the negro of this state from its ranks yesterday. The delegates met in a hotel inaccessible to the negroes and organized a state central committee composed of white committeemen elected to serve terms of four years. Two widely known negro lawyers, both formerly members of the central committee, were placed in nomination from the two local districts, but were defeated overwhelmingly.

It was announced that the party would have no ticket in the field at the general election in April, but that John M. Par, Progressive candidate for Governor, would be supported.

NEGROES HOLD MEETINGS TO ENDORSE MARSHALL

Negro voters' clubs of Nashville are actively engaged in working for Hon. Park Marshall in his race for commissioner of finance, lights and market house. The negro citizens' club of the Seventh ward met Tuesday night at the offices of Dr. L. A. Bowman, 317 Eighth avenue, north. Every ward in the city was represented. The meeting was addressed by J. P. Rhines, H. E. Cole, Dr. L. A. Bowman, S. H. Hardy and others.

The Negro Citizens' Club of the Twenty-fourth ward met Tuesday night at Childress hall. The meeting was addressed by Dr. J. D. Fowler, Jas. Bumpous, H. E. Cole, T. B. Brown and others.

The Negro Citizens' clubs of the Tenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second wards will hold their meetings Friday night at 7:30 o'clock at Kayne-avenue Baptist church in the interest of Mr. Marshall. The speakers will be Mr. Marshall, Dr. J. D. Fowler, the Rev. Lawrence Hayes Cole, and others.

Cincinnati, O.

JUL 1 1915

FEDERAL PROCEEDINGS

May Be Instituted Following Corrupt Election of Senator.

Washington, June 30.—Interest in election-fraud cases in many states has been revived at the Department of Justice by the Supreme Court's decision in the Oklahoma and Maryland grandfather's-clause case.

Officials here see in that decision the possibility of successful Federal proceedings cases where there has been fraud or bribery in the choice of a Senator or Representative.

Heretofore it had been held that the Federal Government could proceed only where a voter had been deprived of his rights by force or intimidation.

Copies of the Supreme Court's decision have been sent to Federal Attorneys who have been investigating alleged election frauds, with the idea that it may suggest new avenues of action.

11 - September 1915

NEGROES OPPOSING MR. PERKINS GIVE LEADERS CONCERN

Republican Organization Trying to Smooth Over Alleged Affronts of Candidate.

Because of alleged affronts at the hands of Charles A. Perkins, both when he was an assistant district attorney in charge of the Indictment Bureau and since his appointment as District Attorney by Governor Whitman, a number of negro leaders in New York county have served notice on the local republican organization that they will not support Mr. Perkins for a re-nomination at the primaries, and will not support him in the general election if he is successful in securing the nomination.

It was learned yesterday that the attitude of these negro leaders is giving Mr. Perkins and his friends a great deal of concern, and that every effort is being made to keep them in line. So far, however, the republican leaders, who are working heart and soul for the re-nomination and election of Mr. Perkins, have not accomplished much.

A Vote Previously Counted Upon.

The normal negro republican vote in New York county is upward of twenty thousand. It is a vote that Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the Republican County Committee, and his associates have always counted on absolutely. The prospects now of a defection in this vote, it was learned yesterday, has agitated the local leaders far more than the threatened candidacy of Frank Moss for the republican nomination at the primaries. Charles W. Anderson and other republican negro leaders have been called in to smooth over the situation, but it was said yesterday that they have made the most discouraging reports. Mr. Perkins' friends, however, have not given up hope of remedying the situation before September 23, which is primary day.

The antipathy of a number of negro voters to Mr. Perkins is based on two incidents that are said to have occurred during the last two years. Last year, when Mr. Perkins was in charge of the Indictment Bureau, under Governor Whitman, then District Attorney, a negro girl living in Harlem was assaulted by a Bohemian. The case made a good deal of a stir among the negroes, but it is said that Mr. Perkins was opposed to taking the case to the Grand Jury and securing an indictment, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to secure a conviction.

Was Indicted and Convicted.

Several committees of negroes waited on Mr. Whitman at the time, and in-

sisted that the Bohemian be indicted. By Mr. Whitman's order the case was taken to the Grand Jury, an indictment secured and at the subsequent trial in Part 2 of the Court of General Sessions, the Bohemian was convicted, Assistant District Attorney T. Channon Press conducting the prosecution.

The negroes regarded the conviction as a great triumph for them, and are said to have denounced Mr. Perkins at several meetings held afterward for his attitude in the case.

The other incident that caused disaffection among the negroes concerned Cornelius W. McDougald, a negro Deputy Assistant District Attorney, who was appointed by Mr. Whitman, but who resigned several months ago to Mr. Perkins. A committee of negro republicans called on Mr. Perkins and asked that a negro be appointed to take the place of McDougald. The members of this committee later asserted that Mr. Perkins not only refused their request, but said that there were no negro lawyers in the city well enough equipped to handle work in the District Attorney's office. It is said that Mr. Perkins offered to appoint a negro as messenger and another as a process server, but that the committee rejected the compromise. In any event McDougald was succeeded by a white man.

The negro republican leaders are reported to have informed Mr. Koenig and other friends of Mr. Perkins that they cannot hold their people in line for Mr. Perkins. Meanwhile it is said that the democratic negro leaders are making the most of the situation and expect to take a big slice of the republican negro vote and swing it to Judge Swann, the Tammany candidate, at the general election.

MR. PERKINS INDORSED BY CITIZENS' UNION

The Citizens' Union yesterday announced that it had indorsed District Attorney Charles Albert Perkins for election. Formal action to that effect has been taken by its city committee, the governing body of the organization.

Some difference of opinion was said to have arisen over which, if either, of the candidates for Sheriff should be indorsed. Several members asserted that Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, who will be the Tammany nominee, was as much entitled to support as Frank K. Bowers, the republican candidate. It was decided to refer indorsement for candidates other than District Attorney to a campaign committee.

Commenting upon the indorsement of Mr. Perkins, William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Union, said:—

"Mr. Perkins does his work as public prosecutor from day to day as the duties of his office present themselves. He does not pick out and focus his energies upon matters of a spectacular character, with a view to furthering his political ambitions. He is District Attorney, and as such serves the people conscientiously and faithfully. His ability and broad legal knowledge are generally acknowledged."

COLORED MEN INDORSE PARK

Lincoln Republican League Picks Neff for Second Choice.

Howard C. Park was indorsed as

first choice for mayor by the Lincoln Republican Club, an organization of colored voters, last evening. The club claims a membership of over 200. Fred C. Neff was recommended for second choice and A. E. Sartain for third choice.

Other candidates who received the club's indorsement were E. M. Baldridge for city attorney, John E. Crooks for clerk of municipal court, Homer Z. Bostwick, Frank E. Ruth and E. F. Berry for judges of the municipal court, and both Frank F. Hoffman and William M. Ginder for auditor.

Candidates for council and school board will be indorsed next Friday evening. It is said Samuel G. Osborn also may be indorsed for municipal judge.

ALLOWED TO VOTE IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

The Ohio Op-Ed
Moberly, Mo., March 4. For the first time in the history of this town colored men were allowed to vote in the Democratic primaries held a few days ago. Colored men have always been intimidated when they appeared to vote, but this time an agreement among the candidates allowed them to vote unmolested.

Negro Candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati

Cincinnati, Nov. 1.—A negro, B. B. Langford, of the Advancement party, is contesting for the office of Mayor of Cincinnati against three white candidates of other parties. It is the first time a negro has ever been regularly nominated for the office of Chief Executive of the city.

The negro ticket is the result of a desire, freely expressed for the past ten years by prominent negro organizations and politicians of Ohio, for actual equality and impartiality toward the blacks in all city employments, and especially at mess and in the fire and police dormitories.

White folks are becoming like the colored folks. They sympathize with them. Colored folks were disfranchised by the white folks and now the white folks have disfranchised themselves and the state disfranchised. Elections are carried by the folks who do the counting and not by the folks who do the voting. Thousands of white folks believe this and they make no effort to disturb a result that is already a foregone conclusion.

"NEGRO DEMOCRATS"

To the Editor of the Transcript:

My attention has been called to a circular issued in behalf of the candidacy of Governor Walsh and signed by some few negro supporters of the Democratic party. I will not use the phrase "negro Democrats." I do not believe there is one. A prominent Southern Democratic politician remarked to a leading negro supporter of President Wilson in the last presidential campaign that, in his judgment, there was not such a thing as a negro Democrat in the United States. He meant that there was not a negro who was at heart for the Democratic party. "We do not favor your having the ballot in the South and we oppose your holding office, and I cannot see how you can be for us," was the frank expression of the Southern statesman.

I am reliably informed that a high official in Washington, in commenting upon the scrambling of certain negro supporters of President Wilson, remarked that "the demagogues were paid for what they did toward electing Wilson and that there was nothing further due them on the part of the Democratic Administration."

Self-respecting colored people have no time for giving serious consideration to the fulsomeness of the dubious "negro Democrat." His lubricated language falls flat. The masses of the colored people go ahead and vote the Republican ticket as a matter of conscience and of duty.

JOSEPH C. MANNING
612 Columbus ave., Boston, Oct. 29, 1915

NEGRO VOTERS ENDORSE ARMSTRONG AND KILLEN

The colored voters of the Tenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second wards, at a meeting held last night, indorsed the election of James B. Armstrong for commissioner of finance, lights and market house; also Judge J. J. Killen for commissioner of fire, sprinkling and building inspection. Those present were: Robt. W. Abernathy, E. M. Lawrence, W. W. Phelps, J. H. Hughes, Henry Gooch, H. J. Woodward, Edward Brown, Nelson Napier, A. J. Norman and Jeff Rhodes.

NASHVILLE

COLORED VOTERS ENDORSE EHRHART

The colored representatives of the various wards met at 11 o'clock a. m. at Napier court to consider a candidate for fire, sprinkling and building. Mr. F. J. Ehrhart was unanimously endorsed. The following representatives were present and advocated the election of Mr. Ehrhart: H. E. Cole, Dr. J. D. Fowler, W. W. Phelps, Dr. Bowman, Dr. Fletcher, S. H. Hardy, Dr. Renfro, R. W. Abernathy, A. G. Bass, Ed Shannon, Pink Thornton, Jim Phillips and Jere Baker.

CANDIDATES TALK TO COLORED REPUBLICANS

The Haekensack Colored Republican Club held a rousing meeting at their headquarters last evening. A large number of candidates were present and addressed the gathering, among whom were James W. Mercer, E. C. Irion, Walter G. Winne, F. W. Gertzen, Ernest W. Webbon, Jas. F. Welsh, John De Groot, Joseph Kinley, Jr., and John B. Zibackie.

Political - 1915

Suffrage

Trenton, N. J.

WRITER SAYS NEGRO STUDIED QUESTION

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—The negro studied the woman suffrage question as did other men, and voted likewise. If the majority voted no, it was because he believed himself to be right.

The fact that the liquor interests may profit by the defeat of the amendment is no evidence that this interest influenced him any more than thousands of voters of the white race, whose standing in the state is above reproach, allowed themselves to be wrongly influenced. Will you for a moment take under advisement this fact, the majority of the white voters of the state are engaged in industries that are closed to the negro. Now if those industries are threatened with hostile legislation will it be necessary for any corrupt pressure to be exercised to show those men how to vote? Would the advocates of woman suffrage call them foul names because they regarded the comfort of their families paramount of all issues? Would an anti-victory cause bad feelings, as the Times so states in glaring headlines in reference to Tuesday's election? I answer no. Eighty per cent. of the citizens of the state answer no.

The majority of negro voters cited in your article are employed either directly or indirectly by the liquor industry. Would they be honorable men to vote against that industry? Prohibitonize New Jersey today and the negro will be the greatest sufferer. The negro cannot go into your various industries and earn \$20 to \$30 per week for the support of his family and contribute different funds needed to defeat the fifteen or more efforts of a Southern administration to re-enslave the race (since March 4, 1913), but with the many hotels, cafes, taverns and inns from Massachusetts to the Virginia Capes we earn thousands of dollars annually and each year we pay more taxes, buy more homes, build better churches and become more law-abiding.

Now, as to the farmer, the preacher, the teacher and the business men of our race, I am sure they voted both pro and con.

"Truth crushed to the earth will rise again." When President Wilson declared for suffrage, at least 20,000 negroes declared against it. The success of woman suffrage in New Jersey would have assured New Jersey for Wilson in November, 1912. It may be to the credit of 40,000 negro voters to sway the balance of power and to say 40,000 times no to his re-election.

Now as to the negro leader referred to expressing regrets as to the unit of the negro vote, I fear that he is a second-rate negro, who had failed to make good his leadership

in the campaign.

So, in conclusion may I say to the good Dr. William Levine, I am glad to know by his own word that he is not a hyphenated American, but indeed sorry to find him such a poorly informed one. He states that between 1861 and 1865 100,000 white men shed their blood that the negro might enjoy full rights of citizenship and suffrage. That the doctor should consult history of a seventh grade school boy goes without saying.

Slavery did not cause the war and neither did the men who volunteered so to emancipate them, for had slavery proved as profitable north of the Mason and Dixon line as it did south of it the Northern States would not have abandoned it. It is true a great President was sacrificed, but this same great President would not have freed the slaves if he could have saved the Union otherwise.

Respectfully,

E. L. DE PAUR.
6 Barnes Street, October 26, 1915.

SEP 3 1915

NEGRO MASS-MEETING WEDNESDAY NIGHT

There will be a mass-meeting next Wednesday night among the colored voters of every ward in the interest of the candidacy of Worke and Morford for commissioners. The meeting will be held at the corner of Fourteenth avenue and Jackson street. Speeches will be made and ice cream will be served free. B. H. January will be the chairman of the meeting.

The Negroes and Suffrage

To the Editor of The North American.

WAS somewhat impressed upon reading an article in your edition of October 27, which was headlined, "Shall the Negro Vote Rule in Pennsylvania?" If this unfortunate condition is to prevail, it is high time the white women took to the hills.

Had our forefathers known, when they sacrificed their lives to give freedom to the colored race, that this privilege would be used to enslave the white women, how differently the pages of our history would read.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29. A SUFFRAGIST.

Colored Republicans to Meet.

The Colored Republican Committee will meet to-night at 8 o'clock, at No. 102 Livingston building, to arrange for the conference of delegates from thirty-two counties in this city on March 4th. This conference will be a very important one, it is said, and the committee hopes to have all plans perfected in time for the opening session.

Baltimore Md American

September 1915

COLORED VOTERS RALLY.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Centerville, Md., September 11.—More than three hundred colored voters of Centerville and the surrounding county assembled at Charles Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church here tonight, the occasion being the first Republican rally among the colored voters of Queen Annes County. Much enthusiasm was displayed and the name of Weller was cheered. Emory Askins presided and the meeting was addressed by Freeman S. Oliver and City Councilman Harry S. Cummings, of Baltimore.

COLORED VOTERS TO MEET.

Gathering Will Be Held Tonight in Masonic Hall.

The Equal Rights league will hold a booster meeting at Masonic hall, 119 North Eighth street tonight, in the interest of H. Sallie for commissioner. The meeting will be presided over by Attorney C. S. Gibbs. The issues of the

approaching municipal election will be discussed by Rev. J. J. Chappelle, H. Sallie, and Dr. S. A. Ware. Music will be furnished by the Greater Springfield band.

The public is cordially invited.

COLORED VOTERS TO ORGANIZE IN EVERETT

At the colored Baptist church on Chelsea street, Everett, this evening about 250 voters will meet to form an organization for the political betterment of the colored people of their city. Johnson Powell, who is well known for his activity among the colored people of Everett, will be the temporary chairman, and Elda Porree, the temporary secretary.

Albany, N. Y.

MAR 16 1915

COLORED REPUBLICANS TO MEET

The Albany County Colored Republican club will hold a meeting in its headquarters, 6 James street, next Friday evening at 8 o'clock when business of importance will be transacted. The president, Joseph N. Hawkins, desires that all members be present.

COLORED CLUB MEETS.

The Colored Republican Club of the Fifth Ward met Monday night at 421 North Central avenue and indorsed the candidacy of Second Branch City Councilman Charles H. Heintzeman for mayor; Coroner Elijah J. Russel for comptroller and Adolph I Nathan-son for the First Branch City Council from that ward. The meeting was largely attended.

NEGROES FOR SUFFRAGE.

A suffrage mass meeting for colored people will be held tonight at Bethel Church, 132d street, between Seventh and Lenox avenues, of which the Rev. S. Arnett is pastor. Charles Anderson will be chairman, and the speakers will be J. Stitt Wilson, of California, one of the most eloquent suffrage orators and former Mayor of Berkeley, Cal., and Mrs. Harriet Johnson Wood.

NEGRO ACCUSED OF

FALSE REGISTRATION.

James Thompson, a negro from Oldham county, was arrested today by Corporal Sullivan on the charge of false and illegal registration. A bench warrant had been issued for him from the Circuit Court. The negro was found at Floyd and Green streets. He had a registration certificate in his pocket and a round-trip ticket to a town in Oldham county.

RALLY COLORED VOTERS AS "VOTE" FIGHT END

A suffrage mass meeting for colored voters will be held to-morrow evening at St. John's A. M. E. Church, Atlantic and Howard avenues, under Woman Suffrage Party auspices. Mrs. Arthur W. Dennon, Mrs. William Rorke and the Rev. Mr. McDonald will speak. Ice cream and cake will be served.

FEB 10 1915

The Negro in the Chicago Primary

4/25/15 BY GEORGE W. ELLIS

ON April 9, 1912, a State-wide primary was held in Illinois for the nomination of candidates of the different political parties for the various offices of the counties and the State. The contest just closed in Illinois is, perhaps, the most important in recent years. Both of the great political parties of the State for some time have been divided and torn asunder by warring factions; and it was frequently asserted during the campaign that the paramount issue was to free Illinois from the domination of crooked big business in alliance with crooked political bosses. Before the primaries there was such widespread confusion and uncertainty that, outside of political managers, only a few posted political leaders ventured to predict what the ultimate outcome would be.

Governor Charles S. Deneen clarified the situation very much by wisely calling an extraordinary session of the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing a State-wide Presidential preference primary vote, and the people of the State showed their appreciation of this official act as well as his eminent public services by renominating him to a third term by a large plurality over Mr. Len Small, the Lorimer candidate, who was second of the eight Republican candidates for Governor. The Republican situation was placed beyond doubt, however, when Colonel Roosevelt entered the State and championed with unfaltering courage the right of the people to rule and of the absolute necessity to restore decency in Illinois politics.

Among the many lessons afforded by the Illinois primary there are, perhaps, none more significant and important than the one given to the Negro citizens. There were a number of prominent Negroes running for the nomination on the Republican ticket for different offices. A number of colored men were aspiring for the same nomination, and it was felt by many voters, both white and colored, that because of this fact the Negro citizens would likely lose proper representation on the Republican ticket. One faction in the party openly expressed the fear that the white people would not do justice to the Negro, and politicians generally confessed their regret that the old nominating convention had been abolished and with it most of the opportunities of the colored citizen, thru the

Republican boss, to secure just recognition at the hands of the Republican party.

In the light of these considerations it is of interest to the citizens generally and the Negro in particular to study the results of the Chicago primary, where all these fears and questions have been submitted to the actual test of experiment and decision. The total Republican vote on President in Chicago and Cook County is 149,041; 85,159 for Colonel Roosevelt, 49,897 for President Taft, and 13,985 for Senator La Follette.

In the First Representative District there were six candidates for the Illinois Legislature, four colored and two white. There were two to be nominated. The vote was as follows:

Maurice J. Clark (white)	3,639
Edward D. Green (colored)	3,519
Henry S. Goins (colored)	1,937
Frank C. Leland (colored)	778
Robert D. Ruffin (colored)	448
Shirley T. Hich (white)	733

The two candidates nominated were Mr. Clark and Mr. Green, one white and one colored. The people were neither prejudiced nor confused by the number of colored men running, and the white voters joined with the colored and selected one of each as the Republican nominee for representatives of the First Representative District. Mr. Green is the author of very important legislation affecting the rights and safety of colored citizens in Illinois, and it has proved to be of value to white citizens as well. This successful candidate received only 417 votes less than the combined vote of all the unsuccessful candidates.

In the Third Representative District there were six Republican candidates for the nomination to the Legislature, one colored and five whites. There were only two to be nominated. The colored candidate led all the others. The vote was as follows:

Jackson (colored)	5,961
Ostrom (white)	4,610
Van Hafften (white)	2,488
Kelley (white)	2,128
Best (white)	1,937
Marshall (white)	1,177

Major R. R. Jackson, the colored nominee, is an important officer in the Eighth Regiment and has a splendidly proven record as a successful private citizen. His ability and achievements were highly appreciated by all the people of his district that he received 1,351 more votes than the leading white successful

candidate.

In the contest for Cook County Commissioners there were forty-six candidates and only ten to be nominated. There were forty-two white candidates and four colored. The Republican voters of the county decisively nominated nine white and one colored. The vote of the leading white candidate was 72,034, and the vote of the lowest successful white candidate was 40,568, or 1,048 votes less than the successful colored nominee, whose vote was 41,616. The highest colored candidate was ninth in the contest; the second colored candidate twenty-second, the third twenty-fourth, and the fourth twenty-seventh. And the vote of the lowest colored candidate was 9,857, a larger vote than nineteen white men, and 6,485 more votes than the lowest white candidate in the contest.

The successful candidate, Mr. Louis Seldon, is a splendid young colored man, and had the support of the regular Republican organization of Governor Deneen. Mr. James N. Simms, ranking second among the colored contestants, was an independent candidate. Rev. Jordan Chav's, ranking third, was supported by the Lincoln League, representing the Senator Lorimer faction. And Mr. B. F. Moseley, a prominent colored attorney, was identified with the Progressive movement. And yet, in spite of the multiplicity of white and colored candidates and all the party and factional issues involved in the campaign, the average white and black man quietly went to the polls and selected one black man and placed him on the ticket with nine whites for the high office as members of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, which has charge and control of all the public institutions of this great county.

And thus, in one of the greatest primary battles ever held in Illinois, the people of Chicago and Cook County, amid the great confusion of numerous candidates and party factions, gave to the colored citizens of Chicago a nominee as a Republican member of the Legislature in two representative districts, and a member of the most important board in Chicago and Cook County. The fear that in the Illinois primaries the rights and political opportunities of colored citizens would be jeopardized by the rule of the people has been emphatically proven groundless. The longing for the dominion of the old Republican bosses among colored people has been given a fatal blow in Illinois. The faith of colored citizens in the justice and fairness of the plain white people has

been considerably strengthened and increased here. And from the inspiration thus received there will rise up in the future, from among the colored people, not leaders who seek only offices for themselves, but real representatives of the race, who with the white representatives will toil and labor with those larger social and political problems which shall make for the peace, happiness and general progress of all the people, without regard to race, condition or color.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DO THE WOMEN WANT TO VOTE?

DO the women of New York want to vote? That is the question which the men of the State are called upon to answer when they go to the polls in November, and The Binghamton Press believes that the women ought to give them the answer to it.

The Press has always maintained that when any considerable proportion of the women want the ballot they will get it. We believe that woman suffrage is right in principle, but so long as the great body of women are so indifferent that they will not come forward and express themselves on the question, the men are placed in the position of legislating on behalf of a minority if they vote for the suffrage amendment.

Giving the ballot to the Southern Negroes was right in principle but it was wrong to force it upon them when they had done nothing to show that they wanted it or were qualified to use it wisely. There is no comparison between negroes just emerging from slavery and the intelligent women of the Empire State. Yet there are women—a few at any rate—who are opposed to woman suffrage, and there are a great many, probably a majority, who care so little about it that they will not go on record in favor of it.

In such a situation thoughtful men hesitate to vote for the suffrage amendment. There is little question of their willingness to give the women anything the women want. But—there is the question—do the women of this State want the ballot?

The Binghamton Press is going to give the women an opportunity to answer that question. Four prizes are offered, two for the best articles in favor of woman suffrage, two for the best arguments against it. The articles must be written by women readers of The Press, and as we wish to print as many of them as possible it is necessary that they be limited to 75 words.

After the articles have appeared and the prizes have been awarded, an opportunity will be given for every woman reader of The Press to vote on the question of woman suffrage.

We believe that this is the most direct and practical way to awaken interest in a question which ought not to be ignored, and that it is the only way by which the voters of this section can learn exactly what a majority of the women want them to do with the suffrage amendment.

THE WASHINGTON STATE PARADE.

It was impossible not to be impressed with the Woman Suffrage parade which took place in this city last Saturday. It is estimated that more than 25,000 women marched, and that the procession was viewed by more than a quarter of a million spectators.

There were no attempts at making the affair a pageant. Symbolic floats and costumes were conspicuous by their absence. The one, impressive thing was the sight of column after column of earnest women steadily marching on. There was a dignity and

majestic beauty about it that made a deep and, at times, solemn impression.

In the line were old women, bent under their three score and ten years, but marching along bravely; there were thousands of women in the prime of life; and there were thousands of girls just reaching womanhood. There was no talking, no laughing, no glancing around, no mincing gait; column after column swung along with a free stride in time to the martial music of the bands; all eyes fixed forward; the faces of the older women tense with earnestness and those of the younger ones alight with enthusiasm.

The colored women in the parade showed up splendidly. They were scattered promiscuously in many of the companies. One body of colored women that marched together made a fine impression. Several companies were under the command of colored captains.

In fact, the women cannot be too highly complimented upon the success they made of such a large undertaking. There is no doubt that the parade made many friends for the cause of Suffrage, and that it will have an effect upon the coming election.

"WOMAN SUFFRAGE"

The New York State Legislature declared last week that the voters of the State must decide in the coming November election as to whether or not women shall henceforth have the ballot in this State. This is a question of the most vital interest to the colored voters. We urge that you give it your most thorough consideration. The vote will probably be close. The way the seventy-five thousand colored voters of the Empire State decide will in all probability be the way in which the great question will be decided.

Susan B. Anthony, the heroic abolitionist, was a New York woman and a woman suffragist. Katherine Bement Davis, New York's Correction Commissioner, and the outspoken and practical foe of race segregation, is a New York woman and a suffragist. Yet there are other kinds of suffragists and in New York. There is a great deal to be said on the other side of the question, too. THE NEW YORK NEWS will unhesitatingly publish both sides from now until election.

NEGRO POET'S WIDOW TO DEVOTE HERSELF TO SUFFRAGE CAUSE

Phila. Eve. Post, August 1915
Mrs. Paul Lawrence Dunbar Says Pennsylvania Should Have Granted Women Vote Long Ago—Will Work in Negro Communities With Aid of Prominent Philanthropists.

MRS. PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR, widow of the famous negro poet, who arrived in this city recently after a tour throughout the country, said, in an interview, that "it is not to the credit of the women of this State that the tried and proved principle of equal franchise is still being debated at this late day." "The efforts of suffrage workers here are commendable," she said, "but the vote should have been granted before now." A believer in the cause for many years, Mrs. Dunbar has been active in the movement since last June. Since that time she has been educating Negro women in the merits of female suffrage. Before decid-

the churches and church organizations. She will receive financial support from philanthropists with whom she is personally acquainted.

Washington Star

GREAT INTEREST IN COMING MEET

Suffragists Preparing for First Annual Convention Here December 6.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE DAILY BEING ENLARGED

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to Give Reception to Delegates Crossing the Continent.

Emily Palmer Stearns of Virginia, chairman of the membership committee in the convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which meets in this city December 6, reports great interest in the approaching gathering. It will be the first annual convention of the organization, all previous assemblages having been styled "conferences." The chairman is daily adding names to her committee, which, up to date, is composed of the following:

Miss Nina Brownell, Miss Florine Hansen, Mrs. Martha M. Rykerd, Miss May E. Dabney, Mrs. S. Fillmore Peavey, Mrs. Delicker and Mrs. Henderson, all of Washington, and Mrs. George A. Gray of Virginia, Miss Edith Waskoff of New York, Mrs. M. A. Boland of New Hampshire and Miss Mary Sitz Parker of Pennsylvania.

The committee which will aid Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at the reception to be tendered by her the evening of December 7 to the two delegates who are crossing the continent by motor car and bearing a monster petition of 500,000 names will consist of Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Dr. Cora Smith King, Mrs. George Fowler, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. M. H. de Young, Miss Margaret Roberts, Mrs. J. Andre Foulhoux, Mrs. Fred G. Sanborn, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert, Mrs. Mary Therkelson, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Mrs. Annie Wells and Mrs. J. T. Morrison.

State Meetings December 9.

There will be a meeting December 8 of the chairmen and officers of the state branches, presided over by Mrs. Nina Allender. The advisory council will meet December 8, Mrs. S. M. B. Young being chairmen of the committee on arrangements for this meeting. Chairmen of state committees in charge of the circulation of the official organ of the union will meet December 10 under the presidency of Mrs. B. T. Burch, chairman. Mrs. Edward W. Breitung is to give a dinner to 200 out-of-town delegates December 11, Miss Doris Stevens being chairman of the committee on arrangements.

The evening of December 12 members of the executive committee are to give a reception to the members of the convention. This committee includes Miss Alice Paul, chairman; Miss Lucy Burns, vice chairman; Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis.

Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest is stage director, Mrs. George T. Odell is in charge of properties and Mrs. Caro Moore of the costumes for the pageant, written by Miss Hazel McKaye, which is to close the convention the evening of December 13.

No Relation to Negro Suffrage.

Chief Justice Clark of the supreme court of North Carolina, in discussing the suffrage question, recently has declared that he is unable to see how negro suffrage has any bearing on the proposition for woman suffrage by federal amendment.

"The fifteenth amendment is in the Constitution," said Justice Clark, "and there is a federal statute enforcing it under heavy penalties which the Supreme Court of the United States has held that the federal courts must execute. Whether equal suffrage wins or does not win, it has no possible bearing upon negro suffrage."

"If there is any possible connection between the fact that negro men are already allowed to vote and the claims that admitting women to suffrage will give that validity and effect, this would apply as well whether equal suffrage comes by state route or by a national constitutional amendment."

Justice Clark's remarks have greatly encouraged leaders of the Congressional Union throughout the country.

According to a telegram recently received here by Miss Paul, Miss Isabel Mott, organizer for the union in Ohio has been compelled through the receipt of an injury to relinquish her work to Miss Margaret Whittemore of Detroit.

THINKS WOMEN SHOULD VOTE

The Afro-American
Delaware Conference Endorses

Woman's Suffrage—Also Favors Election of Colored Bishops.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 14.—The Delaware M. E. Conference, at its closing session at St. James M.

E. Church, passed a resolution memorializing the next General Conference of the denomination to pass the amendment providing bishops for races and languages. A resolution was also passed endorsing woman's suffrage.

There were several changes in the appointment.

The list of appointments follow:

Cambridge district, C. W. Pullett, district superintendent. Aireys, J. W. W. Cox; Beckworth, R. C. Hughes; Box Iron G. W. W. S. Brown Lemont, Va., E. E. Downs; Bridgeville, Del., D. W. Henry; Bridgeville Circuit, E. H. Nichols; Cambridge, S. S. Jolley; Cambridge Circuit, J. R. Purnell; Vernon, J. K. Adams; Nanticoke, Church Creek, Ernest Stowell; Cra-po, Supt. J. H. Grinage; East New Market, J. W. Gilles; East New Market Circuit, Edward Jolly; Frankford, Del., L. H. Martin; Golden Hill, Supt. S. H. Hooper; Harrington, Solomon Hammond; Hooper Island, B. F. Nichols; Hurlock, W. I. Hilm; Laurel, Del., C. W. Downs; Lewes, C. W. H. Bridgell; Lincoln, Del., M. W. Clark; Luckwood, W. H. Saunders; Madison, J. L. Nichols; Millford, N. M. Brown; Narrin, S. J. Housley; N. Berlin, T. E. Woodley; Quponco, C. H. Spencer; Laford, J. H. Harmon; Sinapuxent, R. S. Johns; Snow Hill, J. A. T. Forest; Snow Hill Circuit, H. C. McBride; S. Berlin, L. B. Buchanan; Stockton, J. C. Bantom; Trinity, Del., Lewis T. Robbins; Vilma, D. S. Qullen; Whaleyville, Supt. R. W. Thomas. Centerville district, J. W. Fin-derson, district superintendent. Carmichael, W. C. West; Center-ville, D. A. Ridout; Centerville Circuit, P. H. Wallace; Church Hill, I. D. Paine; Cardova, C. J. Hall; Denton, F. T. Johnson; Denton Mission, Supt. J. H. Cooper; Easton, J. R. Holland; Easton Circuit, S. A. Earle; Fariell, Abram Chase; Federalsburg, W. H. Johns; Greens-boro, J. M. Dickerson; Longwoods, H. R. Purnell; McDaniels, W. G. Matthews; Melitoto, John Locker-man; Oxford, J. L. Parker; Po-mona, M. P. Sterting; Preston, J. O. Stanley; Ridgely, C. P. Moore; Rock Hall, R. H. Coleman; Royal Oak, T. W. Cooper; St. Michaels, J. H. Blake; Stevensville, G. I. Fields; Trappe, C. A. Norwood Williston, Supt. W. H. Hayman Wittman, Jose Angula; Woodland, J. M. Bullen.

Salisbury District, W. J. L. Hughes, district superintendent Chincoleague, Caswell Waters; Cottage Grove, J. W. Waters; Crisfield, J. T. Wallace; Dames Quarter, C. T. Covington; Deals Island, T. A. Johnson; Exmore, Va., H. C. Snead; Fairmount Centennial, W. E. Waters; St. Andrew, J. A. Leah; Fruitland, L. J. Waters; Gram-wood, T. E. Randall; Hopewell, G. T. Townsend; Howtown, Va., Fred. Gilles; Jamestown, T. B. H. Colean; Kingston, I. H. Bivens; Lawsona, W. S. Brown Lemont, Va., E. E. Rodgers; Liberia, G. R. Hollis; Mardea Spring, C. L. Anderson; Marion Station, J. H. Nutter; Mt. Vernon, J. K. Adams; Nanticoke, S. T. Parker; Oriole, J. H. John-son; Parsonburg, J. L. Davis; Peco-moke City, J. W. Bond; Princess Anne, J. U. King; Princess Circuit, J. G. Waters; Quaintico, J. W. Parker; Salisbury, John Wesley W. A. T. Miles; White Chapel, L. D. Beecham; Salisbury Circuit, G. B. Coleman; Sharptown, W. H. Turner; Unionville, W. T. Spell-man; Wachapreague, Va., A. A. McDowell; Wattsville, J. C. Col-bourne; Western Mission, R. H. Boggs; Wetipguin, A. W. Lowbers; White Haven, S. A. Waters; Wit-hams, J. E. A. D. Grigsby.

SUFFRAGISTS SEE HOPE IN SUPREME COURT DECISION

Annulment of the "Grandfather Clause" Law May Hasten Enfranchisements They Say—Full Statement of Congressional Union.

SEX SHOULD BE NO BAR

Women Call Discrimination "Absurd" and a Declaration of Inferiority of Themselves to Afro-Americans.

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Washington, July 2.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage sees a ray of hope in the decision of the supreme court of the United States

which kills the so-called "grandfather clause" in election laws of southern states, designed to disfranchise Negroes. It declares that this decision will hasten the day when congress will accept the amendment to the federal constitution placing women on the same equality with men at the ballot box.

The statement of the Congressional Union, given out today, is as follows:

"We think that the opinion handed down by Chief Justice White will help the cause of the federal amendment for woman suffrage. It leaves the state governments quite free to impose such educational tests as they may think necessary. It merely forbids the exemption of one class of voters from tests which are applied to others. We hold that where women meet fairly and squarely the electoral tests imposed on men they should not be disfranchised merely because they are women."

Calls Discrimination Absurd.

"It is absurd that the United States government forbids a state to discriminate politically against a Negro as a Negro and does not forbid it to discriminate against a woman as a woman. A more open declaration of the political inferiority of women as a class to Negroes as a class could not be thought of. The purpose of our campaign is to demand equal rights at the polls. There is no reason why sex should bar a citizen from the ballot. At present those southern states which have adopted the 'grandfather clause' are forbidden to grant the vote to illiterate white men unable to meet the qualification tests prescribed for the Negro."

Federal Amendment Only Hope.

"But they would under a federal suffrage amendment enfranchise women competent to pass these tests, and thus greatly improve the quality of their electorate."

"The opinion of the highest court in this country strengthens suffragists in their purpose and determination to win enfranchisement by federal amendment. A federal amendment will not only grant women enfranchisement, but secure them in it against the encroachment of any other power in the land. In enfranchising women the national government will liberate a great moral force absolutely necessary to the welfare of the nation. A federal amendment is not only women's shortest road, but their surest road to enfranchisement."

WANT NEGRO'S SUPPORT ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE

White Women Ask Colored Voters to Rally to Their Aid in the Fall

The New York
MISS ROSALIE JONAS TALKS

Age 34 1/2
Makes Appeal to Men "Who Have Had Sad Experience of Cramping Influences of Injustice."

The white women of this State prominent in the female suffrage movement are appealing to colored men to vote in favor of giving women the right at the fall election. Among those working hard to secure the support of the colored voters is Miss Rosalie M. Jonas, who, in an interview with a representative of The Age stated that colored men should not allow sex prejudice to stand in the way of promoting female suffrage.

Miss Jonas' views on the subject follow:

"In asking the colored voters in this State to rally to the support of female suffrage this fall we are appealing to men whose sense of justice should be strengthened by sad experience of the cramping influence of injustice, and the deadening effect on both races—of un-democratic prejudice."

"Our bill is the first step toward real freedom; for no race can be free while its women are disfranchised; and in the struggle for life under our economic conditions, where women are forced from the home to follow their trades of clothesmaking, canning of food and into the factories, none are so handicapped as the women of color."

"All women are forced to take lower wages for the same work, and undercut men, until they can have a voice in regulating the conditions under which they work. But the colored woman (with the limitation of poorer teaching and more difficulty in gaining admittance to trade schools) is forced often into the hateful position of the 'scab,' where she is used to break up the regular unions, and so adds to race prejudice the antagonism of working women of her own class."

"The colored men who are disfranchised realize fully how helpless they are to fight these same conditions. Will those of them who enjoy the full rights of citizenship in this State allow their sex prejudice to stand in the way of the advancement of their own mothers and sisters, as race prejudice has hampered and restricted them?"

Political - 1915

Politics Women in
AND FATHER CLAUSE

NOW THING OF PAST

~~Consolidated 1-5-15~~
Voters in Georgia can no longer avail themselves of the exemptions of the so-called "grandfather clause" in registering. The "grandfather clause" expired of its own limitation January 1, 1915.

The clause exempted a veteran or legal descendant of a veteran from all qualifications to vote except the payment of taxes.

While the clause did not mention negroes indirectly, it operated against them. White and black are now admitted to the polls upon the same footing.

Suffrage Centre for Negroes.

The Woman Suffrage Party is to open a suffrage headquarters for colored people at 207 West Sixty-third Street on Wednesday. This will be in charge of Miss Lyda Newman, who is doing excellent work for suffrage among her own people. The headquarters will be gayly decorated with suffrage posters, flags, and streamers. Many colored women have been asked to play hostess at the new headquarters while Miss Newman goes canvassing among voters in the neighborhood.



MRS. PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR

Political-1915

Politics, Women in

FROM TRAVELER READERS

A Good Reason for Voting for Equal Suffrage.

To the Editor of The Traveler:

Entirely aside from the merits of the suffrage question, to be voted on Tuesday, there is a thoroughly practical reason why voters should favor suffrage.

A favorable result for equal suffrage is the only one that will be permanent. If Massachusetts denies political equality to women, the suffrage fight goes right on with its immense expenditure of energy and money. If Massachusetts grants suffrage to women the fight stops and all the energy and money which would otherwise be spent both by the suffragists and the anti-suffragists will be available for more directly productive uses.

In the West woman suffrage has spread steadily year by year and with increasing momentum from state to neighboring state, advancing eastward. States contiguous to suffrage states have not remained and, it seems, cannot long remain anti-suffrage. It is only a question of time at the most. Although here and there in a few states the opposition may be able temporarily to block the progress of suffrage, its ultimate success is inevitable, and once suffrage is granted to woman there is no taking it away. The most that a negative vote on Tuesday can mean, even from the anti-suffrage point of view, is mere postponement of the final decision.

The longer suffrage is postponed the greater will be the cost to anti-suffragists as well as to suffragists. Why not save all this cost?

The suffragists and the anti-suffragists have shown themselves capable of tremendous exertions in behalf of their respective beliefs. Why not utilize these exertions directly to the advantage of the state?

So long as the suffrage question is before us it engages our attention and obstructs our view of other pressing problems. Why not get it settled in the only way in which it can be permanently settled and the fight stopped, by voting "yes" on Tuesday?

There is no suffrage question once equal suffrage is granted.

JOHN A. NICHOLS.

82 Avon Hill street, Cambridge, Nov. 1.

Suffrage and Taxes.

To the Editor of The Traveler:

Every argument against equal suffrage breaks down when brought to the test. An objection much urged of late has been that it would increase taxes. This is emphatically denied in letters and telegrams received at suffrage headquarters from the Governors, secretaries of state and state treasurers of the suffrage states.

The state treasurer of Kansas writes: "On the contrary, the women are insisting on a more rigid economy in the state's business. Nobody has ever reckoned the expense of extra ballots and a

few additional clerks and judges of elections as of any material consequence at all. Kansas has now in the banks of the state \$132 for every man, woman and child—more than three times the national per capita. On Jan. 1 the state will pay off the last dollar of bonded indebtedness."

The California secretary of state writes: "Woman suffrage has worked advantageously. Do not attribute to it any increase of taxes." The average increase of appropriations during the four years since women were given the ballot is 5 per cent. less than during the previous four years.

The Governor of Wyoming says: "Most emphatically, woman suffrage has not increased taxation in this state."

The Idaho secretary of state telegraphs: "Any supposition that woman suffrage in this state has increased taxation in any way is unfounded."

The Governor of Washington telegraphs: "Emphatically there is no ground to believe that woman suffrage has raised taxes." And so it goes: Arizona, "Increased cost of elections through women voting not worth considering." Montana, "The argument of increased taxation because of woman suffrage is absurd." Oregon, "Woman suffrage has increased election expenses only so far as naturally they would increase proportionately to the number of voters," etc., etc.

Election expenses are only a very small fraction of any state's total expenditure, and if equal suffrage literally doubled them—which it does not—the average citizen would not feel the difference.

When Massachusetts proposed to abolish the old blue law that limited suffrage to men belonging to the Congregational church, it would have been a petty argument to object on the ground that more ballots and election clerks would be needed for the Baptists and Methodists, Catholics and Unitarians and Jews. In the long run, injustice is always more costly than justice.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Nov. 1.

From a Prominent Anti-Suffragist.

To the Editor of The Traveler:

Today, when almost every nation of Europe is absorbed in a life and death struggle, when everyone who looks at me all into the future cannot but see the spectre of war knocking at our own gates, it is time for us to take account of stock as we come to the parting of the ways.

We have stood aside while our brothers across the ocean agonized to preserve the liberty we, too, in the past gave of our best to keep. We have trusted in our magnificent aloofness from the scene of conflict to keep us neutral both to right and wrong. One lot of people here has felt that we cannot have ships and guns and men who have been trained to fight, lest the possession of these things should make us want to wage a needless war. This attitude is like that of the mother who, fearing for her growing boy, said to her husband, "I'm so anxious about John, dear, he is staying out so late." The father's answer, "Then it's time to give him a latch-key," is the way to make men whether it be of individual boys or of nations. People must be trusted in order to be strong. But because we

trust our people we need not, therefore, for this same attorney now to omit slip into the blunder of trusting every body. Because we give our boy a latch-key is no reason why we should dispense latch-keys to our own front door to everyone upon the street. Front doors are made for protection and they are valueless unless they can protect.

I have said we stand at the parting of the ways because today we face a situation more insidiously dangerous than any we have ever faced before. Shall we provide our country with the means of protection without and within, that she may be, not only for herself but for all the world, truly a city set upon a hill, from which help and healing may go out to all the nations, or shall we follow the will of the wisp of a peace without anything to preserve it?

The pioneers in this latter policy have called themselves the "Women's Peace Party"—a party called into being by an ex-militant suffragette and comprised of the more important believers in woman suffrage. In Massachusetts the preponderance of women over men is 53,000. Should the advocates of woman suffrage win at the election on Tuesday, at any time when women choose to overthrow any or all of the policies of men—even any or all government by the male sex—nothing but the use of force by men against the established law and order could possibly prevent it.

Thiser, Mayor Fitzgerald, Secretary of State Donahue and others gave us letters to arise, but the proper military preparation of our country to permit her to keep what our fathers won for her by their life-blood, to enable her to take that place among the nations which should be hers, of counsellor and of upholder of the right, will be far more difficult to attain.

Men of Massachusetts, the choice lies with you. Don't be misled by sentimentalism, however beautiful it may sound—a government to be worth anything must be strong—and its strength must depend in the final outcome upon its men. Women indeed nurture men, and they know that their welfare and that of their country is safe with those whom they have borne and nurtured. Mrs. WILLIAM LOWELL PUTNAM.

Boston, Oct. 30.

Mr. Trotter's Position.

To the Editor of The Traveler:

My high regard for your paper impels me to reply to two attacks upon me in your issue of last Thursday. A colored attorney who complains of "half-truths" calls the signers of the pro-Walsh letter "12 Negro supporters of Woodrow Wilson." That is a non-truth, as the attorney knows, for not one of the 12 is for Wilson and not a third ever was. Equally untrue is his statement that we are "Negro Democrats." Ten are colored Republicans; Mr. Whaley has been a Democrat and Mr. Trotter has been only an independent. These phrases are blows below the belt.

It is discreditable and worse for any colored man to sneer at Gov. Walsh's stand for us in the "Birth of a Nation" fight, especially one who headed a delegation that went to Gov. Walsh in our distress, worked with the Governor in the private conference, came out and endorsed before the colored committee the plan the Governor had then formulated, and then led in carrying out the plan of testing the old law, then getting a new law, as did this colored lawyer. It comes very near self-stultification

that Gov. Walsh inaugurated the idea of a new law, a Walsh Democrat introducing the bill two days after Gov. Walsh publicly recommended it, and give entire credit to a Republican Legislature whose committee gave us a hostile bill, which a noble Senate president had to be recorded to get amended after this amendment had been defeated in the Republican House, the result being a censor board with a Republican majority holding the power to stop the play and refusing to do so despite the pleas of this and two other Republican attorneys at the private hearing.

This colored attorney says President Coolidge "risked his political life" by voting for this weak bill once, a rather significant Republican statement. Then what did the Democratic Governor risk who demanded the bill, in opposition to the Democratic mayor of Boston, so that the attorney for the play at the committee hearing denounced Gov. Walsh for causing all the trouble.

Editorially you say I am inconsistent in supporting Gov. Walsh, after condemning the Wilson segregation, which I still condemn. But Bay State Democrats were our great helpers against federal segregation. Such Massachusetts Democrats as Gov. Walsh, Representative Peters, Representative Thacher, President Wilson opposing segregation. They helped us get our two audiences of this is not the presidential election year.

The colored attorney bases his whole claim that a vote for Walsh is a vote against Wilson on the statement that "Gov.

Walsh stands squarely on the whole state Democratic platform." But does it mean nothing that despite loud Republican demands, Gov. Walsh has ignored the Wilson plank since the convention and objected to national issues. It is well known that Gov. Walsh was opposed to the plank injecting a Wilson issue and he has courageously asked for votes on state issues only and on his own state record.

The real issue for us colored citizens in this state campaign is state protection against such southern menaces as "The Birth of a Nation," and whether we are to say to state Democrats that we shall oppose you at election for state officers no matter how true you are to us, because of the hostility of your national President. I hold it most unwise to strain logic for party expediency in order to establish in northern states that solid hostility between one of the two great parties and the colored people which would follow this doctrine that we are in duty bound to oppose a friendly Democrat, even in an off-year, even one man on the ticket, and even when he declares against any national issues entering into his re-election.

That is the reason why I support Walsh on the slogan, "Stand by those that stood by us."

WILLIAM MONROE TROTTER.
49 Cornhill, Boston, Nov. 1.

COLORED GIRL SPEAKER HEARD

Miss Holman Addresses Big Throng On Suffrage At City Hall Square

One of the most interesting suffrage meetings of the summer was held last evening at City Hall square. The speaker was Miss Helen Holman, a gifted young colored woman from New York city. Although slight in physique and but recently recovered from an illness, her power as an orator was marked, and she spoke rapidly for fully two hours, making one telling point after another, all of which were keenly appreciated by the large crowd who listened to her with unwavering attention.

She gave a brief resume of how woman's work has been taken from the home to the factory, and if women are still to control these things, her power must reach out after them and see that the legislation that governs the bread-making, the milk inspection and the factories where clothes are made is of a proper sort.

"Democracy," she said, "is a dream we have cherished for years. We have even placed at our gates, liberty in the form of a woman if you please, to welcome those who come to our shores. And yet women are without a voice in this government, under which they live, and whose laws they must obey. It is an indictment of our democracy for me to be here speaking to you tonight, asking you for that which must be given to all our people if our vaunted democracy is not to remain a mockery!

"The building laws are governed by city politics, and yet 600,000 children yearly lose their lives because the streets are the only place where the children of the city can play. Every tenement and apartment house should have its backyard!

"On a corner near my home stands a school, where hundreds of children go daily, and on the other three corners are saloons. I have made it a study to watch this place and see what effect the saloon had on the lives of the children. I should not be allowed to tell you on the streets of this city the conversations I heard carried on between the frequenters of the saloons and pupils, but I can say that I have seen three little boys,

between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, taken away to a vacant lot and taught to play craps—the seeds of a gambler's life being thus sown in their minds.

"In statistics gathered by clergymen of New York city, it developed that out of every 100 newly married couples in that city, only three could afford to establish homes. The other ninety-seven live in furnished rooms. Such a life! Rents are so exorbitant that more women than ever before are obliged to leave home in order to earn the money to help pay these rents, leaving their children in day nurseries. Would it not be easier to go out to cast a vote that would insure better conditions?

"I hear you say: 'Women would all want to hold public office and the homes would be ruined.' Cheer up, men, there aren't enough offices to go around!"

Speaking of working conditions she said no employer would choose a \$10 man if he could get a \$3 woman. The \$10 man goes out!

"Men have taken women's work. We now have men cooks, men in the laundries, men who make suits and gowns, and even corsets—that most feminine of all articles. It is no longer man's work or woman's work, but world's work.

"The man who says we are too slender and frail to cast a vote is the same man who allows us to plead for years for an eight hour law; allows us to work for longer hours and less wages than himself. It is small wonder that we do not care for the chivalry that tries to assist us over street crossings or help us on to cars (acts we are perfectly capable of performing ourselves) when we've been allowed to work all day long, perhaps standing every minute, and are denied the power to remedy the condition.

"Women, and women alone can remove the burden. All we ask is the right to secure legislation to protect ourselves."

AGAINST VOTES FOR COLORED WOMEN

Congressman Linthicum, Democratic aspirant for the Governorship, essayed to bring in the so-called Negro question when a delegation of ladies besieged his home Wednesday to find out his attitude on the question of woman's suffrage.

This apostle of disfranchisement and "jimcrowism" thought he had the best of the ladies when he said:

"Think of this, ladies. If you increase the colored vote the government of the State will be menaced. Think up some way to decrease instead of increasing the ignorant vote, and I will be with you."

"Mr. Linthicum, do you consider the ignorant colored vote a disadvantage now in the government of

the State?" interposed Mrs. Hooker.

"I do," said Mr. Linthicum. "Well, would you be willing to disfranchise yourself in order to disfranchise the colored man?"

"No," said Mr. Linthicum, evidently a little fussed at the trap.

"Well, that's what you ask us to do," commented Mrs. Hooker, and the crowd cheered.

COLORED WOMEN ENDORSE THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

Household of Ruth Woman Suffrage Resolution.

New York.

When the District Grand Household of Ruth No. 7 held its annual meeting, August 3, 4 and 5, at Ebenezer Baptist church, Poughkeepsie, the subject of woman suffrage was earnestly discussed and strong resolutions, endorsing votes for women, were passed at the close of the meeting. The Household of Ruth was organized June 22, 1897, and is the feminine auxiliary to the District Grand Lodge No. 2 of the United Order of Grand Odd Fellows of New York. The men were holding their sixth biennial meeting at the same time as the Household of Ruth, and they took like action in passing resolutions endorsing woman suffrage.

At the close of the meeting, the Household of Ruth wrote the Woman Suffrage party of New York the following official letter, stamped in raised letters with the official seal of the order:

Woman Suffrage Party,
48 East 34th St., N. Y. City.

Greeting:
We, the officers and members of the District Grand Household of Ruth No. 7, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows,

At our meeting held on Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 3, 4 and 5, 1915, do hereby endorse the following resolution and wish for you much success on November 2, 1915:

Yours in peace, happiness and prosperity,

Mrs. Lena M. Johnson,
District Grand Most Noble Governor;
Mrs. Phoebe A. Green,
District Grand Recorder.

Household of Ruth.

Woman Suffrage Resolution.

Whereas, the women of New York are seeking political emancipation at the hands of the men of the state by a constitutional amendment giving the right of suffrage to women, to be voted on November 2, 1915; and,

Whereas, it is as unjust to subjugate people on account of sex as on account of color; and,

Whereas, the women of our race are largely wage-earners in industry and their labor needs the protection of the ballot; and by the successful passage of the suffrage amendment we will be able to vote on equal terms with men without hindrance by reason of race, color or sex; and,

Whereas, The great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, whom we all revere as the liberator of our race, preached equality for all, men and women alike, and said, "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens BY NO MEANS EXCLUDING WOMEN;" and,

Whereas, 4,000,000 women, both white and colored, in twelve states already vote on equal terms with men; and because women are as patriotic as men; and because they are obliged to pay taxes and obey the laws the same as men and suffer equal punish-

ment if they break the laws:

Be It Resolved, That the Household of Ruth endorses the cause of woman suffrage and urges our husbands, brothers, sons and friends to help win our political emancipation by voting

for the Woman Suffrage Amendment, November 2, 1915.

PROMINENT NEGROES FAVOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The Women's Political Union, 25 West 45th street, has issued a circular making a direct appeal to the colored citizens asking the question, "Colored Citizens Where Do You Stand?" The circular declares that color or sex is no reason for disfranchisement, and quotes Abraham Lincoln as declaring that the privileges of the government should be shared by all who assist in bearing its burden, "by no means excluding women."

Attention is called to the fact that 4,000,000 women, white and colored, vote in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, Illinois, Montana, Nevada and Alaska, and that on November 2, 1915, a constitutional amendment enfranchising both white and colored women in New York state will be voted upon by the men.

Prominent colored men cited as supporting woman suffrage are Charles W. Anderson, ex-collector of internal revenue, New York; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of *The Crisis*; Fred R. Moore, editor of *The New York Age*; the Rev. G. H. Sims, pastor of Union Baptist Church; the Rev. W. P. Hayes, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church; Thomas J. Bell, secretary of the colored men's branch of the Y. M. C. A., and W. David Brown, grand master of the Odd Fellows of New York and grand treasurer of the Odd Fellows of America.

COLORED VOTE BAR TO SUFFRAGE IN DELAWARE CAPITAL

Fear Is Expressed That 10,000 Women of the Race Would Become Balance of Power at Elections.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 25.—Observers of the bloodless battle for the ballot by suffragists in Delaware are convinced that it has degenerated into a partisan clash and that with few desertions the Democrats will oppose enfranchisement, while the Republicans will support the amend-

ment.

Unwillingness to give the ballot to approximately 10,000 colored women in the State is believed to be the stumbling block in the path of suffrage. The colored vote is the problem of the Delaware politician.

There are approximately 45,000 voters in the State, the population of which in round numbers is 232,000. White women who would be enfranchised are said to number about 35,000.

Several of the Republican leaders at the State House are striving to whip their colleagues into line for adopting the amendment, but are finding it difficult because a group of the majority Assemblymen realize that the Republicans, without Democratic aid, cannot muster the necessary two-thirds vote to amend the Constitution.

For this reason, coupled with conservatism of Delaware in accepting new ideas, these members are loath to vote for the measure, unless party success demands it. At least five Republican Representatives, however, have determined views on giving the ballot to colored women.

The Democratic party as a unit, it is reported, will not support suffrage, because it will further increase the black vote of the Republican organization. In the House, Representatives Hall and Saulsbury are considered suffrage supporters.

COLORED WOMEN HAVE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BRANCH IN BALTIMORE.

Conduct Public Lectures—Study Effect on Colored Women.

(Special.)

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6, 1915.

Our Woman's Suffrage organization has begun active work by arranging a series of lectures for first Tuesday night in each month at which meetings there will be as speakers Mrs. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Prof. William Pickens, Mrs. Carrie Clifford and other prominent speakers.

Tuesday, Nov. 23d, the series began with Mrs. William Funk, president of United Woman Suffrage of Maryland, Miss Maddox and Miss Jackson of local (white) organization as speakers.

Bishop John Hurst was present and in a short extemporaneous speech gave the issue his endorsement.

The main object is to study the issue to see just what effect it will have on the condition of the colored woman and on the colored race, for here in the south we feel ready to endorse any kind of suffrage where human beings are oppressed.

The officers are Mrs. Howard E. Young, president; Mrs. Mason A. Hawkins, vice-president; Mrs. Carrington Davis, chairman executive committee; Mrs. John Hunt, assistant chairman executive committee.

Are the Suffragists Sincere?

To the Editor of The Age:

In the issue of March 11 of your esteemed paper, there appeared an interview with one of the prominent leaders of the female suffrage movement, in which obviously inspired effort is made to sound the Negro voter on this

rather vital question. As one of those voters "who have had sad experience of cramping influence of injustice," I, and I also believe other Negro voters would like to have a more clear conception of what the suffrage leaders have in mind concerning the Negro women suffrage, if any.

Said the famous Mademoiselle la General: "In asking the colored voters in this State to rally to the support of female suffrage this fall we are appealing to men whose sense of justice should be strengthened by sad experience of the cramping influence of injustice, of the deadening effect on both races—of undemocratic prejudice. Our bill is the first step toward real freedom. All women are forced to take lower wages for the same work. But the colored woman is forced often into the hateful position of scab, where she is used to break up the regular unions, and so adds to race prejudice the antagonism of working women of her own class. The colored men who are disfranchised realize fully how helpless they are to fight these conditions. Will those of them who enjoy the full rights of citizen in this State allow their sad prejudice to stand in the way of the advancement of their own mother and sisters as race prejudice has hampered and restricted them?"

This is very ingenious, and, at first blush might lead all voters to rush forward and shout, aye aye! But on a moment's reflection, one is not so wildly enthusiastic. Was it not a prominent suffrage leader, who spoke in the South on the question, and, when pressed for a clear, definite view on the Negro phase, displayed a marvelous adroitness of mind.

Negro voters must have tangible, sincere, convincing proof of the attitude of the white suffragists toward Negro women. At the present time, I know of no Negro women who have been offered or shown any particular consideration concerning the future, that is, in reference to office.

Negro voters have seen political leaders show such chameleon ability—after elections, that they are justified in being circumspect. It is flattering to Negro voters that our strength is gained with Mrs. William Funk, president of United Woman Suffrage of Maryland, Miss Maddox and Miss Jackson of local (white) organization nearly enough?

PROMETHEUS.

TO ABANDON THE NEGRO

October 1915

Big Suffragist Mass Meeting to Be Held in Bethel Church.

The biggest mass meeting for colored people, to be held under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party, will take place next Sunday, in Bethel Church, 132d Street, between Seventh Avenue and Lenox Avenue. The Rev. S. Arnett, pastor of the church, will assist in the programme.

Charles Anderson, ex-Collector of the Port, will preside, and other speakers will be Stitt Wilson and Mrs. Harriet Johnston Wood. Harry Burleigh will sing. Miss Annie Mathews, leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, is on the committee of arrangements.

Political - 1915

Politics Women in

It is difficult to resist the temptation just now to hope in the event that the

ballot should be given to the almost 2,000,000 Negro women in the South who would be of

voting age. So far as I have been able to ascertain, in those states where women have the

right of suffrage the colored women have in general voted very intelligently. One-

third or less of the Negro women who would be of voting age are illiterate. This would

mean that a majority of them have enough education to understand issues and vote intelli-

gently. I do not think that in the event suffrage should be granted to women in the South

that the vote of a large number of them would be purchasable, for my observation is that

Negro women are very much like white women. xxxxxxxx understand it in those states

where they have the privilege of voting that very few of them, as compared with the men,

sell their votes.

THE MILLION VOTES OF 1915

THOSE who believe in the complete sharing by men and women of the privileges and responsibilities of government have never had greater cause for encouragement than was given them by the elections of last week. The result was, for the moment, failure. But it gave perfect assurance of ultimate, and not far distant, success. It leaves no room for doubt that another election will give to women the vote in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

In these three great states, old, conservative and disinclined to political innovations, 1,000,000 men recorded their very practical belief in the political equality of women by casting their ballots for woman suffrage. Forty-two per cent of the men who went to the polls voted on the side of progress. One-third as many men as voted for President in the three states in 1912 voted last week to give women the vote. No measure supported on the first test by such an impressive fraction of the electorate could, in the natural order of events, fail of early adoption.

The workers for suffrage have every reason for gratification. The victory is not yet won. But the enemy is already defeated. The opposition to political equality is crumbling, as it was sure to crumble just as soon as men and women began in large numbers to think seriously about the matter. The political machines are still hostile, as is shown by the large vote against the suffrage amendments in the strongholds of the Republican machine in Philadelphia and of Tammany in New York City. Indeed, in Pennsylvania it was only the vote of Philadelphia that overcame the favorable majority in the rest of the state. But the political machines have

never been able to hold out against an aroused and informed public opinion. How far the suffrage workers have progressed in the creation of such a body of opinion the million votes of 1915 afford convincing proof.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS JOIN SUFFRAGE RANKS

Northeastern Federation, in Session Here, Accepts Dr. Shaw's Invitation

The Northeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which is holding its 19th annual convention in this city, is now enlisted in the suffrage movement. An invitation extended by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the national suffrage organization, was accepted last night.

Five delegates were appointed by Miss Elizabeth C. Carter, the president, of New Bedford, Mass., to attend the next "Votes for Women" convention.

"We unanimously voted to accept Doctor Shaw's invitation to join the suffrage movement," said President Carter. "We feel that our women will be benefitted greatly. As Doctor Shaw said in her address, our influence is necessary in obtaining enfranchisement in the North, so our women have the double shackles of race and sex."

The five delegates, named at the closing business session yesterday, were Mrs. Mary T. Wright, of Boston; Mrs. Mary in his heart," said Dr. Shaw. "When Moselle-Griffin, Philadelphia; Miss Marya vine clings too tightly to a tree, the E. Jackson, Providence; Mrs. C. A. Bell, upper part of the tree is generally New York, and the Rev. Florence Randolph, Jersey City.

A silver cup for the organization enlisting the largest number of members during the year was presented to the Good Cheer Branch of the Sunshine Club, of Providence. The convention will meet next year in Boston. Platform meetings will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Cherry Memorial Baptist Church, 16th and Christian streets; Allen African Methodist Episcopal Church, 17th and Bainbridge streets, and the Y. W. C. A. rooms, 16th street above Bainbridge.

ing the year was presented to the Good Cheer Branch of the Sunshine Club, of Providence. The convention will meet next year in Boston. Platform meetings will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Cherry Memorial Baptist Church, 16th and Christian streets; Allen African Methodist Episcopal Church, 17th and Bainbridge streets, and the Y. W. C. A. rooms, 16th street above Bainbridge.

SUFFRAGE HOPE OF NEGROES

Dr. Shaw Urges Colored Women to Join in Fight for Ballot.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw was the principle speaker at the conference of Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women, which was held in the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building, No. 1724 Christian street, yesterday afternoon and last night. In her address Dr. Shaw said that she was fighting for votes for women because she wanted the right to work without being shackled. She said that the colored woman had the double shackles of race and sex.

"Man has the poetical idea of the business session yesterday, were Mrs. Mary T. Wright, of Boston; Mrs. Mary in his heart," said Dr. Shaw. "When Moselle-Griffin, Philadelphia; Miss Marya vine clings too tightly to a tree, the E. Jackson, Providence; Mrs. C. A. Bell, upper part of the tree is generally New York, and the Rev. Florence Randolph, Jersey City.

Frederick Douglass, who was one of two men at the first suffrage convention who pledged themselves to fight for women suffrage.

Mrs. Martha P. Falconer aroused great interest in the work of reformation at Sleighton Farm, and told of the work which has been done by colored teachers, and of her efforts to have colored teachers appointed for the purpose of teaching colored inmates. The success of these teachers had even surpassed her most sanguine expectations, according to Mrs. Falconer, and they are now increasing their usefulness and broadening their work at that institution.

At the conference in the afternoon the subject was "Conditions Affecting Colored Women," and a number of interesting addresses were made by workers. The economic side of the development of colored women was discussed by Professor John B. Leed, professor of sociology and economics at Temple University, and his remarks were received with applause. He told of the work being done by the Philadelphia society, and the difficulties met in the furthering of the work. Another speaker was Miss Mary A. Gillette, who has charge of the work among colored women for the Travelers' Aid Society.

An historical sketch of the association and of the good work it is doing among the colored women in this city was given by Mrs. S. W. Layton, who presided at the evening service.

NEGRO WOMEN AS WATCHERS.

Lost Votes for Suffrage, Men Say, in Atlantic County.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19.—Negro women as suffrage watchers at polling places are thought to have lost votes for the amendment here. Either because watchers were scarce or for some political reasons, the negro women were much in evidence, and many white voters were heard to express disapproval of their presence. According to responsible citizens, many voted against suffrage for this reason who might have favored the amendment.

Most of the votes for suffrage here were recruited from the Democratic party, many of whose leaders worked actively for "The Cause." The vote was heavy for a special election. It became evident, even before the close of the polls, that the antis were leading by large numbers. There was little disorder at the polls, no important arrests being made.

In this connection I wish to express our great appreciation of what THE NEW YORK TIMES has done in our behalf. It has from the first taken a most dignified stand and has presented all the facts, ably and clearly. In both its news articles and its editorials it has been admirable. We deeply appreciate what THE TIMES has done for us."

Miss Clara Vezin, the campaign manager of the anti-suffrage cause in New

Jersey, said the result was about what she had expected, and that she believed from the returns which had been gathered that the suffragists had been defeated two to one. Now that the battle was over, however, she said that the forces opposed to suffrage were not disposed to float over the outcome, especially in view of the hard work their opponents had gone through in the last few months. She felt sure, however, that the question of the ballot for womankind had been definitely settled by this election.

Quincy Mass.

SEP 16 1915

COMPARING WOMEN WITH NEGRO SLAVES

—
RIDICULOUS LENGTHS TO WHICH
SUFFRAGISTS GO IN THEIR
PATHETIC APPEAL FOR
THE VOTE.

(By Mrs. A. J. George.)

The reflection cast upon women by the small minority of their sex who, in their demand for the ballot as a key that is to unlock for them a "higher and nobler sphere," insist on comparing the condition of women without the ballot with that of the Southern negro before emancipation, is one with which anti-suffragists need not concern themselves except to call attention to it as an indication of the absurd lengths to which suffragist reasoning leads.

If we thought the matter worth while, we might ask our suffrage friends to explain why it is that women, while free to go and come, live and breathe and have their being where they will, seem to have an instinctive aversion to living in the "emancipated" states of the west, but continue to congregate in the tyrant-ruled states of the east, where they are the "slaves and chattels of men."

Why is it that there are 53,000 more women of voting age than men of voting age in benighted Massachusetts, while in the "grand old state of Wyoming," where women have been "emancipated" for 46 years, the sex is still conspicuous by its absence?

It is clear, however, that the negro argument is advanced by the suffragists, not primarily to show the degradation of women under male government, but to establish if they can an analogy between the protest against negro emancipation and the protest against the enfranchisement of women. "The South," we are told, believed that the majority of slaves did not want to be free, while the North believed they were entitled to freedom whether they wanted it or not, and so in furtherance of this belief forced emancipation upon the negro and upon the South.

Therefore—this is the essence of the suffragist argument—it is the duty of men to enfranchise women even though all but a small minority of

Can any reasonable man or woman deny that there is some impelling reason for the fact that woman suffrage is the only woman's movement that has ever been opposed by women organized for that purpose? It is

also the only suffrage movement ever opposed by those it was supposed to benefit. They tell us that various classes of men were given the ballot before a majority of them demanded it. But did any one ever hear of an organization of men formed for the purpose of fighting a movement to give the ballot to their class?

The great majority of women who have thought deeply enough about the question of enfranchising their sex see in it a menace to women and a menace to society, while the great majority of those who have not thought about it deeply are naturally opposed to it. Here is a danger-signal that men should not and will not ignore. If the majority of women demanded the ballot, men would not withhold it from them, even though they might have misgivings as to its expediency. But when only a very small fraction of women demand the ballot, while the great majority do not want it, the granting of the demand would be an act of manifest injustice.

One of the great troubles with the suffragists is that they set themselves up as the representatives of their sex when as a matter of fact they represent only a small fraction of them. They protest against it.

The utter absurdity of this reasoning is, of course, apparent upon its face. In the case of the negro, the protest against emancipation came, not from the negro, but from his enslaver. In the case of the women, the protest against enfranchisement comes from the great mass of women themselves. To say that the negroes protested against emancipation in the sense that women are protesting against enfranchisement is an insult to women. In the first place the negro slaves were not free to express themselves as they pleased; and in the second place, they were not sufficiently enlightened to think about the matter at all in the rational way in which anti-suffrage women think about the ballot.

This protest of women against the ballot is the strongest proof that the whole suffrage movement is fictitious and based upon a fallacy. Women are not so lacking in intelligence as to be unable to see the difference between freedom and slavery, and when the great majority of them see in the ballot, not a key to better things, but a key that is to lock upon them the fetters of repugnant duties, and responsibilities they cannot meet, it must be accepted as a fact of vital significance in any rational consideration of the question of woman suffrage.

sent only a very inconsiderable part of their sex. It isn't what women want, but what a few women want and the great mass of women don't want about which they are talking all the time. Until they can convince men that they speak for the majority of women, they have no right to demand the ballot.

ORGANIZE NEGRO WOMEN

To Be Enlisted in Campaign to Make
Porter Mayor.

Negro women of this city are to be enlisted in the fight for George D. Porter when plans perfected by the Women's League for Good Government have materialized. A meeting to discuss ways and means was held yesterday by officers of the league at their headquarters in the Stephen Girard Building, at which the movement was talked over with a group of the city's prominent colored women.

The colored women attending the meeting were Mrs. G. Edward Dickerson, wife of a prominent negro lawyer; Mrs. Bessie Brook, wife of the principal of the Durham School; Mrs. Layten, who is connected with the Association for the Protection of Colored Women and Dr. Rebecca Cole. Under the direction of Mrs. Frank Miles Day, chairman of the league's executive committee, a nucleus was formed for a committee which is to carry the campaign into the colored districts. As the membership of the committee is enlarged, both white and colored women will be admitted to it. Mrs. Day said no chairman had yet been selected for the new committee, but that one would be chosen shortly and plans perfected for the public meetings.

The officers of the league held another meeting during the day, at which they determined to co-operate with the campaign committee of the Franklin party in their efforts to elect Porter as Mayor. Definite arrangements as to the methods of this co-operation will be announced later in the week. The Finance Committee of the League will hold its first meeting today and a meeting of ward chairmen is called for Friday afternoon. There will be a meeting next Tuesday morning at the home of Mrs. Thomas Robins, of No. 1718 Locust street, at which Benjamin H. Renshaw, a candidate for Magistrate, will speak on "Magistrates' Courts and Organization Politics."

WHAT ABOUT THE COLORED WOMAN

By MRS. S. JOHNSON POE.

THE question of the colored woman's vote is now, as heretofore, the principal objection advanced against bestowing the franchise on the women of Maryland. It is the last stronghold of the enemy when he has been routed by arguments and statistics from all of his other defenses. Their irresponsibility and unpreparedness are so harped upon that we are sometimes led to think the male electorate is comprised entirely of the educated and responsible men of the community. The question of fitness has never entered into the male electorate. Why should it be demanded from women?

The government of our country, resting on the fundamental principle of

self-government, is a government which derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. There is no more reason, therefore, in truth and justice for excluding the "white woman or the colored woman than there is for excluding the white man or colored man. But the negro woman's question when analyzed, is not the bugaboo that those opposed to giving the woman the vote would have us believe. Colored

In Maryland, according to the census of 1900, the total colored population is only 232,250. Of this number 117,501 are women. The number of white women in Maryland who would be enfranchised is 533,567, showing that the white women outnumber the colored women 4-1. To carry our figures farther would be entirely against us. Of course, in the whole South there are 4,472,336 more white women than colored. Not only that, but the total population of negroes in the 15 Southern States is only 8,294,274, while there are 8,788,901 white women alone. This shows that the white women of the South outnumber the entire negro population by 494,627.

PHILA. COLORED WOMEN ACTIVE IN SUFFRAGE CAUSE

An active suffrage organization has been formed among colored women of this city who are doing an important work among voters in the seventh ward. At their recent convention here, colored women reported great progress in suffrage. Miss Minnie J. Wright was elected chairman of the suffrage department of the North Eastern Federation of Woman's Clubs at its recent meeting, while Mrs. Mary Mossell Griffin, the former head of this department, took over the editorship of the organ of the federation, The North Eastern Journal.

Miss Mary Jackson, first vice president of the federation, is a member of the state committee on suffrage for Rhode Island, and has done a notable work there organizing the women of her race. The entire federation when it was here displayed a great interest in the cause of suffrage and listened attentively and with good effect to the address of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Miss Elizabeth Carter and Miss Roberta Dunbar, the president and organizer of the federation, are both active suffrage workers and will use their influence to further the present campaign in Massachusetts, of which state both are residents.

Pittsburgh Gazette Times
SEP 4 1915
Mrs. Paul L. Dunbar
Addresses Negro Men

Mrs. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, widow of the negro poet, spoke last night in the Rodman Street Baptist Church before a meeting of negroes on suffrage. This afternoon she will speak in the Center Avenue Young Men's Christian Association to a joint meeting of the Lucy Stone and Anna Shaw leagues.

Tonight she will address the Loendi Club at a banquet and leave for Philadelphia, Pa., where she will speak tomorrow.

Since early in July Mrs. Dunbar has devoted herself to the woman suffrage campaign among negroes. She was brought to Pittsburgh by the Equal Franchise Federation of Pittsburgh. In regard to her campaign, Mrs. Dunbar says:

"I have found that some pernicious interests have been working among my race, spreading the idea that woman suffrage will lead to the segregation of the negro and other methods that would be entirely against us. Of course, such a thing is entirely without truth, but I have found it hard to fight against it. I always try to take my campaign directly to the men, for they are the ones who will vote on the amendment, but I also devote some energy to the women for their influence is great and does much to convert the men."

DR. SHAW ASKS COLORED FOLK TO AID SUFFRAGE

Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke last night before the Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women, at the Y. M. C. A., 1724 Christian Street. She said she advocated the practice of outdoor meetings as the best means of getting converts to the suffrage cause.

Dr. Shaw's plea for the granting of the ballot to women, colored as well as white, caused scores of the men and women present to sign pledges to help in the fight to add this State to those espousing woman suffrage. Economic, home, religious and educational conditions were discussed at the afternoon and night sessions of the conference by colored and white leaders in their respective lines. Among the patronesses of the affair were Mrs. John C. Groome, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Mrs. John B. Townsend, Mrs. J. Willis Martin and Mrs. George A. Piersol.

SAYS NEGRO WOMAN WITH BALLOT WOULD AID RACE

"Give the ballot to the negro woman, and she will win back for the race what has been lost by the misuse of it in the hands of the negro," was the chief assertion yesterday in an address on suffrage by Miss Nanine H. Burroughs, president of the National Industrial School for Girls, Washington, D. C. She spoke to members of the Zion Baptist Church, Thirteenth and Melon streets. The speaker asserted that the negro women were in a cultural and educational sense ably fitted to exercise the franchise.